

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1909—VOL. I., NO. 191.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

COSSACKS LOYAL TO SHAH; REPEL ATTACK OF INVADERS

ROYALIST TROOPS WITHSTAND REBEL CORDON IN TEHERAN

The "Nationalists" Enter City
Following Declaration of
Conflict Against Him by
Church Authorities.

FEW TROOPS LOYAL

Soldiers Repeatedly Driven
Back by Fanatic Soldiers,
but Russian Force Is on
Way to the Scene.

TEHERAN.—The Nationalist troops have been keeping up a desultory attack on the barricaded Persian Cossacks about the Shah's palace all day. Tonight there is no sign of the Shah yielding his position so long as his little band remains faithful to him.

One thousand Nationalists entered Teheran at 5 o'clock this morning. They came in by three gates, and the entire northern section of the city was soon in their hands.

The rebels are forcing their way toward the Shah's palace, leaving in the trail of their advance streets strewn with victims of the fray. The rebels entered from the north and west, and are gradually crowding back the small force of Persian Cossacks who remain loyal to the Shah. The Cossacks have barricaded all streets leading to the palace and the British and Russian legations, and are falling back from the advanced positions to concentrate about the palace.

The Shah is closely guarded in the palace, around which the greater part of the defending force is now collected, defending the barricades in the streets which lead to the palace entrances. The rebels, however, are cutting down all resistance and capturing barricade after barricade. It now seems certain the rebels will force their way to the palace.

Preparations have been made for the

Causes That Brought Crisis Now at Height in Teheran

THE rebellion against the Shah results from his attitude toward the constitution granted by his father, which he has repealed and regranted several times. For 18 months the northwest province has been the hotbed of disaffection against him, and this movement has lately been taken up by men of true Persian descent.

Russian troops are on the way to Teheran. Many patriotic Persians are opposed to foreign interference, concerning which Russia and Great Britain have signed an agreement.

The Nationalists have had their hands strengthened by the approval of the religious head of the branch of the Mohammedan faith to which Persia adheres.

Shah to take refuge in the Russian legation.

The rebels, in two parties under Saradar and Sipahdar, made their entrance to the city almost without opposition. Small forces of Cossacks posted on the outskirts fell back rapidly as the rebels charged into the outlying streets. The Cossacks made an attempt at resistance as they reached the outer fortifications that had been thrown up in the streets, but the advance was not to be checked, and the rebels swept on, firing volley after volley into the rear of the retreating Cossacks.

As the center of the city was reached, the Cossacks, entrenched behind the larger barricades, succeeded in stopping the advance for a time. Interrupted, the rebels turned their attention to the cross streets and the looting began. Many of the loyalists joined the rebels as soon as they entered the city and the recruits are foremost among the looters.

Loyal citizens, caught in their houses during the advance of the rebels, endeavored to make a show of resistance, and scores of them were cut down. The fury of the first attack of the rebels was followed by a general lull, which gave the looters their opportunity.

All foreigners in the city have taken

(Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

MISS TAFT IS GUEST OF HONOR AT BEVERLY LUNCHEON TODAY

Tennis Precedes Affair Tended at the Pickman Cottage by Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago.

ROBERT PLAYS GOLF

BEVERLY, Mass.—Miss Helen Taft, the daughter of the President, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given this afternoon by Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter of Washington and Chicago, at the Pickman cottage on Neptune street, Beverly Cove, which Mrs. Leiter has taken for the summer.

Mrs. Leiter's other guests included Miss Dorothy Williams of Washington, a sister of Mrs. Joseph Leiter and at present visiting Mrs. Leiter, senior, Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge of Boston, Miss Caroline Nabuco, daughter of the Brazilian ambassador, Miss Eleanor Sears, Miss Lucy Blair, Miss Faith Simpkins, Miss Mary A. Amory, Miss Margaret Thomas and Miss Lyman.

Before the luncheon was served the



MISS HELEN TAFT,
Daughter of the President, who is becoming a social favorite at Beverly.

guests enjoyed the tennis courts of the Leiter estate.

Mrs. Taft is spending a quiet day at the summer White House and Robert A. Taft is playing golf with a party of men friends at the Essex Country Club this afternoon.

TELEPHONE LINES PLAN BIG MERGER

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Independent telephone companies are to merge into the National Telephone Corporation with a capitalization of \$10,000,000.

The meeting of representatives of independent telephone companies, held here last week, has been adjourned for several days, for the purpose of clearing up all minor details before merging.

By the merging of the Ohio Valley companies and the Pittsburg and Alleghany Telephone Company, the first link has been perfected in the independent long distance system which will extend from Boston to the Rockies.

SISTER SHIPS SAVE U. S. CRUISER.
NAPLES, Italy.—It develops today that the prompt aid rendered by other ships of the American fleet prevented flames from reaching the magazine on the United States cruiser North Carolina, on which there was an explosion of gas in the coal bins Sunday, causing one fatality.

PLANS BIG OCEAN CROSSING "HOTEL"

NEW YORK.—The papers here today print the following despatch from London: Fred Sterry of New York will immediately place an order for a magnificient 8000-ton steam yacht, 540 feet in length and with a speed of 18 to 20 knots, to run between New York and Southampton, carrying selected parties of Americans at charges 15 per cent above the regular steamship rates. Mr. Sterry's scheme is to make the yacht a floating hotel.

SHIRLEY SCHOOL SOON WILL OPEN

FITCHBURG, Mass.—This month it is expected the new State Industrial School for Boys will be opened on its 900-acre site at Shirley. The work is now practically finished on the various buildings and Governor Draper will be notified in a few days of the completion of the work.

The New Winthrop Playground a Grand Success



TYPICAL DAILY SCENE ON WINTHROP'S NEW PLAYGROUND.

The Winthrop Woman's Club and other local organizations were instrumental in getting the grounds of the Winthrop Center School for the use of the children during the summer.

WINTHROP'S newly opened playground for children, for which the Winthrop Woman's Club and other local organizations have worked hard during the past year, is giving results which justify all the hard work done to raise the funds. The school committee gave the use of the grounds connected with the school at Winthrop Center. The grounds will be open every week day until Sept. 1.

Frank Crozier, who has had experience in playground work in Somerville and at

the Springfield Y. M. C. A., and Miss Etta Pike, who has had experience in kindergarten work in Boston, have been secured as instructors. Mrs. W. Fordham and Mrs. E. J. H. Trask are acting as the committee for the Winthrop Woman's Club, which has undertaken the care of the playground. The Winthrop Improvement and Historical Society has assisted the club and it has received donations from the Winthrop Equal Suffrage League and many individuals.

The deficiencies of the apparatus and the necessity for more funds to carry on

the work caused the giving of a subscription military whist in the dining room of the New Winthrop Hotel, in charge of Mrs. Trask acting for the Winthrop Arts and Crafts Society; Mrs. H. C. Barton, Mrs. Charles L. Jacobs and members of the Winthrop Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. George H. Hayes and members of the Q. and Q. Club. There were about 30 tables of players and several donations of money were received. Several prominent men attended. The souvenirs were all the work of members of the Arts and Crafts Society.

ALDRICH PROMISES PROOF TODAY THAT HE REDUCED TARIFF

Senate Revisionist Has Statement Purporting to Show Five Hundred Decreases Over Dingley Act.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Aldrich has prepared a statement which was promised for publication today or possibly tomorrow purporting to show that the Senate tariff bill contains 500 reductions below corresponding duties in the Dingley act, and 100 increases.

Many of these increases, furthermore, he promises to show, are due primarily to bringing up-to-date court constructions and decisions of disputed Dingley rates, to overcome, as Mr. Aldrich says, customs frauds on the revenue, like those which have been practised in New York and elsewhere.

Mr. Aldrich and his Senate colleagues in the joint conference appear to have all the better of the disputations, it is said.

The conferees reconvened this morning and probably will repeat their action of Monday in holding a night session. This

At a conference at the White House Monday afternoon it was definitely decided that the rate to be levied under the new corporation tax shall be reduced from 2 per cent to 1 per cent and given in redrafting the measure, now in conference along with the tariff bill, to meet various objections that have been raised, due consideration shall be given to the demands of the mutual life insurance companies, whose incomes would be seriously affected by the tax in its original form.

As to the mutual insurance companies, the redrafted bill will be so arranged that the tax shall fall upon stockholders' profits. Allowance will be made for the work done under state supervision by private institutions such as insurance companies, and, as in this state, by the savings banks.

Proceeding along lines of least resistance, the tariff conferees made satisfactory progress Monday in spite of the fact that the House was in session.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

SENATE ADJOURNS TO FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate devoted 10 minutes to routine business today and then adjourned until Friday.

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

ACTUARY OF STATE RETURNS TO BOSTON FROM BIG CONGRESS

Hunter, After Study Abroad, Says That Europe's Insurance Ideas Are Not Applicable in This Country.

PRAISE METED OUT

Massachusetts Savings Bank System Is Explained and Foreigners Were Criticized by American.

State Actuary Robertson G. Hunter, who has supervision of the insurance departments in such Massachusetts savings banks as have established them, has just returned from a European trip of several weeks, during which he attended a convention of the international congress of actuaries at Vienna, at which there were between 400 and 500 insurance experts from every European country, the United States, Australia and Japan.

After a study of conditions abroad Mr. Hunter is of the opinion that some projects successful abroad may fail here owing to differences in national temperaments. Speaking today of the discussions at the congress, Mr. Hunter said:

"The attention given to consideration of systems of state insurance was one of the marked features. The Germans and Austrians, who were in a majority at the convention, were naturally enthusiastic over the schemes of insurance and pensions which their governments have adopted."

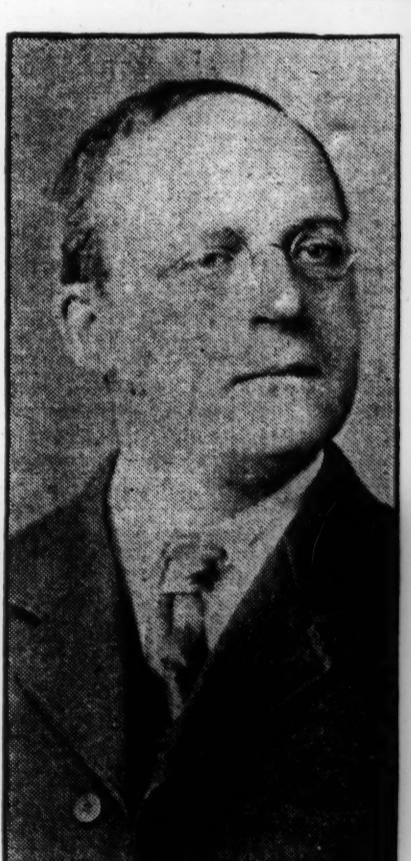
"One got the impression that the countries of continental Europe are likely to go on working out their plans of state insurance while the Anglo-Saxon countries will cling to the idea of having the work done under state supervision by private institutions such as insurance companies, and, as in this state, by the savings banks."

"The American speaker who presented the arguments against state insurance most vigorously was Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark. Mr. Hoffman described at some length our Massachusetts experiment of savings bank insurance and annuities.

"One of the British speakers was equally positive in claiming that state

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

DIRECT PRIMARY COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND HEARING TODAY



ROBERT LUCE,
Former representative from Somerville, who states position on direct primary in communication.

ISLAND IS BOUGHT IN SALEM HARBOR

SALEM, Mass.—Charles W. Morse has purchased the entire holdings of his brother, Henry W. Morse of Boston, at Bakers Island in Salem harbor, the purchase including the entire island, with the exception of the government reservation and a few cottage lots which have been sold heretofore.

The island, for a number of years, has been a favorite summer resort. The new owner will develop the island as a resort.

TRY TO SAVE SPANISH MINERS.

MADRID, via Frontier—Efforts are being made today to rescue the 700 miners who are confined in the shaft at Belmez, where the fatal explosion occurred Monday.

Letter From Robert Luce and Speech by William E. Garcelon Features at Meeting at the State House.

M'CARRON PRESENT

The New York legislative committee which is visiting Massachusetts for the purpose of investigating our system of direct nominations held its second hearing at the State House today, with an attendance slightly increased over that of Monday afternoon.

This morning the committee received a letter from ex-Representative Robert Luce of Somerville, who is unable to attend the hearings, in which he quite fully sets out his position with respect to direct nominations.

Mr. Luce said in part: "The system does not destroy the influence of party leaders but keeps it within legitimate bounds. Under direct nominations the candidate gets a square deal and losers have no excuse for independent candidacies. The system therefore conduces to party regularity and party harmony."

"Unquestionably the system increases the nominating process and by so much leads to better public condition. To my mind one of the greatest benefits of this system is its breaking down of the loca in office theory.

"Left to themselves the people will apply to the public business the practice

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

SUMMER SCHOOL WELL ATTENDED

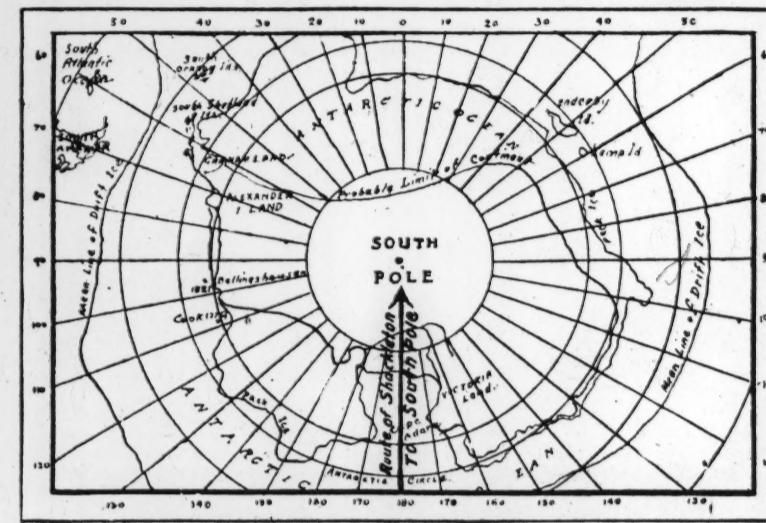
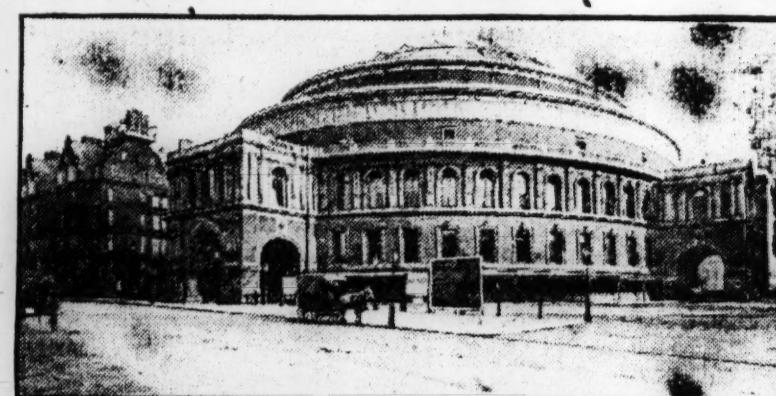
Registration figures made public today show that Brookline has more than 400 students enrolled in its three summer schools, which are to be open until Sept. 1. Special courses are being taken up at the Lincoln School on Boylston street and the Sewall School on Cypress street and the Winthrop School on Brookline ave.

Frederick O. Smith, principal in charge of instruction at the Lincoln School, i at the head of the summer school course He is assisted by Miss Masse at the Winthrop School and Miss Lamson a the Sewall School.

The main object of the summer cours to keep the children off the street. The work consists mainly of manus training for the boys and needlewor and basketwork for the girls.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

AN EPOCH IN EXPLORATION CIRCLES



LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON.
Who led undertaking on Nimrod.

LONDON—The lecture given by Lieutenant Shackleton, as the guest of the Royal Geographical Society, in the Albert Hall, was undoubtedly a great occasion in the annals of exploration. The Albert Hall packed, tier after tier, from the floor to the topmost gallery, with a vast audience of 10,000 or 12,000 people, is at all times an impressive sight; and when that audience gathers on an evening during the London season, resplendent with color, it is a picturesque sight as well.

It was not only a vast, it was a distinguished audience, which came to hear Lieutenant Shackleton tell the story of the Nimrod's voyage, of the crew which was

"The first that ever burst
Into that silent sea,"

and the lecture was worthy of the occasion, for the lecturer told the story of the marvelously daring and endurance and resolution of that struggle, through the seas and over the continent of that terra incognita, with a simplicity and absence of rhetoric it would be impossible to praise too highly.

The enormous organ, at the end of the hall, was covered by a screen, and on this screen was shadowed almost incessantly during the lecture the pictures of the country and scenes through which the explorers had traveled. For wherever the party went the camera went too, and the audience saw the lecturer or his companions now hoisting the flag on the magnetic pole, now face to face with the great ice barrier as it sheers up out of the open water, a precipitous, glittering cliff blocking all egress from the north, now standing on the summit of the crater of Mount Erebus, and finally planting the queen's flag on the southernmost spot ever pressed by human feet.

Then came the story of the return journey, the tramp back over the glaciers perpetually crashing into space behind them, between 20 and 30 miles a day, with no food save a few biscuits, and no covering but a ragged tent.

It is impossible to picture anything of the heroism and endurance of the march. Even the audience, with the story perpetually flashing on to the screen before them, hardly succeeded in doing that, and when at the end of the lecture Captain Scott, Lieutenant Shackleton's old commander on the last Antarctic expedition, rose to propose a vote of thanks to

the lecturer, both he and the seconder, Admiral Beaumont, himself a pioneer in this exploration work, expressed themselves as positive that even with their own personal experience, they were hardly able to realize all that had been accomplished. The story of the last few days of the attack on the pole can indeed hardly be better expressed than in the simplicity of Lieutenant Shackleton's own words:

"On Jan. 6 we reached latitude 88 degrees 8 minutes south, after having taken the risk of leaving a depot of stores on the plateau, out of sight of all land. Then a blizzard swept down upon us, and for two days we were unable to leave our tent. When the blizzard moderated on Jan. 9 we felt that we had reached our limit of endurance, so our strength was greatly reduced and the food was almost done. We therefore left the camp standing, and pushing on for five hours, planted Queen Alexandra's flag in latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes south, took possession of the pla-

teau for the King, and turned our faces north again."

It is too early yet, as the president of the Geographical Society truly said, to estimate the exact value of the discoveries made, but that these have been considerable there can be no doubt. As to the exact latitude reached, it is wisely added, in speaking of the medals which at the close of the lecture the Prince of Wales presented to the members of the expedition, it had never been the policy of the society to promote or reward record-breaking races to either pole, because there was no reason to suppose that any particular geographical

interest attached to those spots. Still, when examined in the coldest light of geographical knowledge, thefeat accomplished by the Nimrod expedition would ever remain notable, since they had succeeded in penetrating, through 400 miles of ice and sea, into an absolutely unknown land.

ELECTION LAW AMENDED.

ST. PETERSBURG—A measure greatly changing the law of election to the council for the nine western governments, and which is to the advantage of the Russian element in Poland and to the detriment of the Poles, has been passed.

SHIP HALF MOON LEAVES ROTTERDAM FOR NEW YORK

Reproduction of Vessel in Which Capt. Hendrik Hudson First Sailed Up River of That Name Being Sent by People of Netherlands.

AMSTERDAM The Holland-America steamship Soestdyk left Rotterdam on July 10, carrying on board the ship Half Moon, an exact reproduction of the vessel in which Capt. Hendrik Hudson first sailed up the Hudson river and which is being sent by the people of the Netherlands to take part in the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York.

The original Half Moon was lost in 1611, but as accurate a copy as possible has been constructed at the naval dockyard here. The designer had to rely on information collated from different sources, as no drawing or picture of the Half Moon was in existence. The design adopted represents a sort of three-masted yacht of antique design, rigged with hand-woven sails, hand-worked flags, and her fittings are such as would confound the best seaman afloat.

On deck there is a wooden figure with a carved figurehead to which the ropes can be fastened. Roughly carved figures of heads are found in the woodwork, and a wooden pump helps to lend an ancient character to this "ship of oak."

Forward is a raised forecastle, and in front of that the prison in which sturdy members were fastened and where they

got drenched as the little vessel plunged its nose under water.

Two cannon are mounted amidships on the 'tween decks, a low space where one has to bend nearly double to get along, and port-holes on either side allowed of these being used. A library has been fitted up, or, rather, bookshelf, to give it a less ambitious name. It contains the books which Hudson took with him, a Bible, prayer-book, and books of voyages. A chart is spread out on the cabin table, and near at hand are compass and measuring instruments, sand glass, and the rough nautical instruments of the time.

A gun or two in a rack, a pile of shot, and bags of powder are shown, together with a copy of the supposed contract which Hudson had with the Dutch East India Company. The original contract is lost.

Picturesque costumes that would do honor to a masquerade ball have been prepared by the master tailor at the naval dockyard, and the diverse character of the costumes, the blend of color, combined with the national red, white and blue in which the vessel has been "picked out," will make the whole a sight to stir the hearts of the present-day descendants of the old Dutch settlers.

Premier Makes Reply to Criticism of Budget

LONDON—At a luncheon given by the land and housing reform joint committee recently, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George were the principal guests, and in the course of their speeches replied to the various criticisms passed on the budget, and with particular reference to the letter of Lord Rosebery, and the city meeting held in London with Lord Rothschild in the chair.

Speaking of Lord Rosebery's letter, in which he described the present budget as revolutionary, Mr. Asquith said: "What part of the budget I want to know, corresponds to that definition? Nine-tenths of the budget, regarded as a revenue-producing instrument, consists simply in readjustments and increases of old familiar taxes. And when Lord Rosebery describes the budget as revolutionary I presume that he refers, and refers only, to the land proposals which it contains."

Mr. Asquith gave in detail the parliamentary history of this "revolutionary doctrine," showing that it had been the subject of legislative proposals during no less than four successive sessions, and that finally in the year 1905, the last

year of the unionist parliament, a bill was carried on a second reading by a majority of no less than 90.

Speaking of the land taxes of the budget Mr. Asquith explained that they are not taxes upon land in the sense in which, for instance, a tax upon tea is a tax upon that commodity. These taxes are a toll levied by the community only on the added values which accrue to land or rather to the owner of the land, not through his own effort, enterprise or expenditure, but through social causes for which the community and the community alone is responsible. They are taxes upon the commercial value which has been added to land by the existence and the exertions of the state.

To the objection that this item or ingredient of unearned increase in value result from the growth of population from those many social causes which give to land in the transition stage between purely agricultural and purely urban land, a value far in excess of anything that could have been anticipated when it was acquired—value created by the community and of which it is entitled to at least a share.

"Till, gentlemen," Mr. Asquith concluded, "we are confronted with some scheme put forward by responsible men, and capable of being discussed and criticized, which offers itself as a real and practical alternative to the budget of the government, I say to you that our budget holds the field."

EMPEROR WILLIAM WILL TAKE FIRMER GRASP THAN EVER

Predicted That Ruler Will Become More Prominent When Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg succeeds Buelow.

IS FRIEND OF PEACE

PARIS—It is believed in Paris, London and other capitals that the retirement of Prince von Buelow will herald the beginning of a regime in which Emperor William will take firmer grasp than ever before of the reins of government. Even before the announcement that the retiring chancellor of the empire had nominated Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg as his successor it was predicted that if such a choice were made the increased predominance of the Emperor in national affairs would seem to be a logical necessity, in view of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's conceded unfamiliarity with "Weltpolitik." Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's advancement will be acceptable to both France and England, as he is by temperament and conviction a friend of peace, and though a man of exceptionally methods, has little use for the Bismarckian traditions. He has Prince von Buelow's sense of humor and faculty for repartee and epigram. Of all the public men in Germany, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg is the most popular among the French politicians.

TOURIST SEASON INDICATIONS GOOD IN SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland—There is every indication that this season the number of American tourists will be far above the average. Every one in Interlaken having to do with the "business of pleasure" looks happy and gay. The reason is not far to seek. For the tourists are coming. By every train and steamer they arrive and soon Interlaken will again become the real cosmopolitan summer city, where outlandish costumes are seen and strange accents are heard on every side.

The weather is charming and the Jungfrau at the promenade hour glitters and glistens. Nearly every American who has traveled in Switzerland is more or less familiar with the Kursaal or Casino in Interlaken. This is a favorite spot of the loungers, and is justly celebrated for the excellence of its orchestra and for the general beauty of its surroundings. It faces one of the grandest spectacles in the world, for the magnificent peak of the Jungfrau here stands forth apparently within short walking distance.

But those who knew this Kursaal up to last year would now scarcely recognize it, for at an expense of over 100,000 francs it has been almost entirely reconstructed. The original lines of the building have been retained, for they were always admired because of their general keeping with the true Swiss chalet style, a mode of architecture that has been successfully introduced in America for the summer country homes of the wealthy.

Mme. Sembrich, who usually spends six weeks each year in mountain climbing, is shortly expected, and Mrs. Hill, the wife of the American ambassador, has accepted an invitation to spend some time at Mme. Sembrich's beautiful villa on Lake Geneva before returning with her husband to Berlin.

REPORT MADE ON OPIUM QUESTION

PEKIN, China—A report has been made by Sir Alexander Hosie, acting commercial attaché to the British Peking legation, on the opium question in China, in which he shows that since the issue of the opium decree, satisfactory progress has been made in the eradication of a national evil.

The sale of opium has materially diminished, the areas under poppy cultivation are steadily decreasing, and the government regulations are more or less scrupulously observed.

TURKISH PARTY LEAVES FOR HOME

LONDON—His excellency Mukhtar Pasha and the other members of the special embassy which came to London to deliver to the King a formal intimation from the Sultan of Turkey of his accession to the throne, have left for the continent. On their departure a guard of honor was present at the Victoria station and the band of the regiment played the Turkish national anthem.

AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE RATIFIED

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The Morris ministry has declined to ratify the agreement with the Commercial Cable Company made by the Bond ministry before resigning last February.

The agreement granted the company a special concession equivalent to the free landing of a new cable on the colony's shore, whereas the other companies are obliged to pay \$40,000 a year cable tax.

TAKE PART IN EXHIBITION.

ROME—The Austro-Hungarian ambassador has informed the Italian government that Austria will participate officially in the Rome exhibition of 1911, thus putting an end to a question which has caused much irritation in Italy.

"Till, gentlemen," Mr. Asquith concluded, "we are confronted with some scheme put forward by responsible men, and capable of being discussed and criticized, which offers itself as a real and practical alternative to the budget of the government, I say to you that our budget holds the field."

CZAR WILL VISIT COPENHAGEN AND MAKE EIGHT-DAYS' STAY

Time Set for Week Preceding Cowes Regatta—Headquarters at Fredensborg Castle, Favorite Place of His Father—Dowager Empress to See Sister.

COPENHAGEN—The visit of the Czar to Denmark, which was fixed originally for the end of June, has now been arranged for the week preceding the Cowes regatta. In the meantime the King of Denmark, and his son, the King of Norway, traveling together, will have paid an official visit to the Czar in Russia. It is at present regarded as certain that the Czar and Czarin, with their children, will arrive on board the Standard, accompanied by the Dowager Empress Marie on the Polar Star. The latter will make a long stay in Denmark, awaiting the coming of her sister, Queen Alexandra of England, who will arrive about August, and their majesties will reside during August and September at Hvidøre, the little castle facing the Øresund.

In contrast with the policy pursued in other countries on the Imperial Russian cruise, where the royal interviews take place on board the Standard, the Czar is expected to come ashore at Copenhagen and make an eight days' stay in Denmark. His headquarters will be at Fredensborg castle—one hour's journey by rail from the capital—the favorite place of his father, Alexander III. It is

BOARD OF TRADE CASE IS DECIDED

Canadian Railway Commission Makes Important Decision—May Affect All Lines Entering Canada.

OTTAWA, Can.—The Canadian railway commission recently gave its decision in the case of the Dawson Board of Trade against the Yukon & White Pass Railway Company, laying down that, by the amendment of the railway act passed by the Dominion Parliament last session, all railways, whether originating in the United States or not, are under the jurisdiction of the Canadian board. Railway men regard the decision as most important, because it gives the Canadian commission power to regulate rates on American railways entering Canada.

CALCUTTA, India—According to the last annual report of the Indian railway administration 616 miles of new railway were opened during the year, while on March 31 of the current year 2092 additional miles were under construction or sanctioned.

The net earnings yielded a return of 4.33 per cent as compared with 5.86 for the previous year. On open lines 321,000,000 passengers were carried, as against 305,000,000 during the preceding year.

The aggregate tonnage of goods moved was 62,000,000 tons, being an increase for the year of 290,000 tons. Electric lighting in all first and second class carriages is to be introduced on several state lines.

Modern Dentistry

New Book Just Published

Illustrated treatise on the care of the teeth and detailed description of the Alveolar Method.

Mailed free upon request.

G. Gordon Martin Co.

Suite 601, Berkeley Building,
420 Boylston Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Special Notice

We have decided to give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25% from our regular rates to any one presenting this advertisement which we have run in the Monitor. We will give special attention to each customer, and the very best photographs it is possible to make.

Elmer Chickerling
Leading Photographer.
21 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

OWEN'S ART POST CARDS

A series of MOTTO CARDS.
New and unique.
(For mailing or framing.)
A set of 6 cards for 25 cents.
ASK YOUR DEALER OR send to

GREEN & CO.
200 Broadway, New York City.

Be sure the name F. A. Owen Pub.
Co. is on every card.

WATER SUPPLY INCREASED.

WATER BILLS REDUCED.
NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY.

Alfred Fischer, Specialist in Hydro-geology.

AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.
41 Broadway, New York.

PIANO TUNING

FRED N. HALE, 2922 E. 19th st.
Kansas City, Mo. Tel. Home E. 2039.

Leading Events in Athletic World All Have Clean Scores

PITTSBURG AND NEW YORK DIVIDE DOUBLE-HEADER

Cincinnati and Brooklyn Also Win a Game Each and Boston Defeats St. Louis Again.

THE CHAMPIONS WIN

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	.53	.20	.726
Chicago	.44	.26	.629
New York	.41	.28	.596
Cincinnati	.40	.34	.541
Philadelphia	.31	.39	.443
St. Louis	.27	.41	.397
Brooklyn	.26	.47	.356
Boston	.22	.49	.310

GAMES TODAY.

Chicago at Boston.

Cincinnati at New York.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Pittsburg at Brooklyn.

Pittsburg and New York shared another double header Monday, New York taking the first game 3 to 2 and Pittsburg the second, 9 to 0. Cincinnati also divided a double header with Brooklyn, the first game going to the former 11 to 1 and the second to the latter, 5 to 4. Boston beat out St. Louis in the ninth inning, winning by a score of 4 to 3. Chicago easily defeated Philadelphia 3 to 0.

NEW YORK AND PITTSBURG DIVIDE

NEW YORK—New York and Pittsburg divided a double-header Monday, the home team being successful in the first game, 3 to 2, and being defeated in the second, 9 to 0. Doyle's double in the seventh inning of the first contest changed the appearances of a pitchers' battle between Willis and Mathewson, in which the local twirler did not allow a hit after the fourth. In the second game Camnitz came near shutting out the New Yorks in hits as well as in runs. The one safety made off him was a scratch bunt, Marquard laying the ball down and beating it out because Barbeau was playing too far back. The visitors had no trouble in hitting Marquard, whose poor control was costly. The second score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Batteries: Mathewson and Schleif; Willis and Gibson.										
The second score:										
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Batteries: Mathewson and Schleif; Willis and Gibson.										

BROOKLYN SHARES TWO GAMES.

BROOKLYN—Brooklyn and Cincinnati divided Monday's double-header, the visitors getting five out of the six games played in the series. The first score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Brooklyn	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	13
Batteries: Horan, McLean and Roth; McIntyre, Pastouris and Bergen.										
The second score:										
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4
Batteries: Bell and Marshall; Ewing, Dubuc and McLean. Umpire: Klem.										

BOSTON WINS LAST GAME.

At the beginning of the ninth inning Monday St. Louis led by one run. With two men out Sweeney and Thomas succeeded in getting two runs, winning the game 4 to 3. Ferguson was found for 13 hits, but they were scattered so that only three runs were scored. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------

Batteries: Ferguson and Powerman; Salter and Phelps. Umpire: Kane.

CHICAGO WINS SHUT-OUT.

PHILADELPHIA—Chicago won Monday's game from Philadelphia, 3 to 0, through the superb pitching of Overall. The Chicago team scored all their runs in the first inning, after two men were out, through Schulze being hit, his steal, Knabe's tumble of Chance's grounder, Steinfeldt's triple and Hofman's single. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1

Batteries: Overall and Archer; Covell, Conran, McQuillen, Doolin and Martell. Umpires: Johnstone and Rigler.

OFFERS BENDER FOR CLARKE.

DETROIT, Mich.—Vice-President Charles Somers of the Cleveland baseball club spent Sunday in Detroit, and conferred with Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Nationals and President Navin of the Detroit club, in search of a deal for his former star catcher, Justin Clarke, a resident of a Detroit suburb. It is understood that Somers offered to deal with Detroit for Jones, but was turned down and a counter proposition made. Connie Mack is said to have offered an even exchange for Pitcher Bender, and the master was left in abeyance until later in the week.

WINCHESTER WINS SERIES.

In the M. G. A. T. championships the Winchester Country Club golf team won a series over the Tedesco Country Club of Phillips Beach Monday, 3 to 4. In the doubles match Saturday Winchester won and the even break Monday, 3 to 3, gave the team the match.

RACE SATURDAY FOR DAY TROPHY.

Strong List of Motor Boats Entered for Long Race Between New York and Marblehead.

NEW YORK—All the events which this week end's yachting program the annual New York to Marblehead race will be the most noteworthy. These races were instituted in 1905, and owe their origin to the initiative of Thomas Fleming Day, who offered the trophy shown in the accompanying picture. The first race started from the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, College Point, L. I., and the finish was off Marblehead. The winner was the Talisman. Since that day a great change has come over the long-distance racing sentiment in this country. Boats of a more seaworthy type have been evolved, and former superstitions in regard to venturing on the open sea have been overcome by small boat owners. Today the Marblehead race is one of the most popular of its kind and is especially esteemed by yachtsmen because it was the first long-distance race course on which motor boats ever ventured in these parts.

The direction of the course in this race is alternated each year. Saturday's start will be from New York, with the innovation that this year the racers will leave from the clubhouse of the Crescent Athletic Club of Bay Ridge, and will take the outside course around Long Island, a distance of 285 miles. Sixteen yachts have been entered for the race, according to the latest report. Several old standbys and former winners will take part. One of these is Charles O. Lailey's Lizzie L., built by Britt Brothers of West Lynn. She is 39 feet over all, and with 9 feet beam. Her motor is an 18 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2 inches; extreme draught, 2 feet 9 inches. The engine is a 25 horsepower heavy duty standard. Another boat from the same yard has also been entered. This is H. E. Rogers' Scimitar III. The boats resemble each other closely, with the exception that the Scimitar III. has a Norman torpedo stern, while the Lizzie L. has a torpedo stern of the ordinary type. T. J. Flynn of Boston has had a new cruiser built for this race. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 40 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; draught of hull, 1 foot 1 1/2

DIRECT PRIMARY COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND HEARING

(Continued from Page One.)

they will find beneficial in private business of retaining a useful servant as long as he will serve.

The all-important question — "Does direct nomination get better candidates?" cannot be answered statistically, and any answer is but individual opinion. Surely it would be rash to argue from isolated instances, and many instances would not give certain conclusions. I would urge your committee not to accept instances that may be cited one way or the other."

The first speaker before the committee this morning was Representative William F. Garcelon of Newton, who continued his testimony begun Monday afternoon.

He took up the joint primary system which is compulsory in Boston and has been adopted by 11 other cities and one town, and said that while he believed it has done very well in Boston because of the large population and many voters in a single ward, he was not quite so sure of its success in smaller cities, although he would hesitate somewhat before discarding it for his own city of Newton.

He showed that last fall there were less than 1200 votes cast in the very strenuous contest for delegates to the state convention, while in the primaries for city officers there were only 235. As each primary cost the city almost \$1400, he pointed out that each vote cast at the state primary cost the city over \$1, while in the local contest the cost was practically \$5. In his own ward 14 votes were cast at an expense of \$150.

Summing up his attitude toward direct nominations, he said that while they may be a good thing in compact districts, where it is possible for candidates to reach every voter in a short time, he did not think that we have experimented with the system sufficiently to warrant its adoption for an entire state.

Mr. Garcelon said that the poor conditions of the convention system exist in Massachusetts as they do in New York, but the direct nomination system also has its faults. In Boston this has been clearly shown, and the finance commission was strongly against it in its report.

He said he had small sympathy for the independent voter, as he avoids a most important part of his political duties.

An answer to questions by Attorney Knapp for the committee Mr. Garcelon said that the Boston finance commission was a bi-partisan board, but it had found that the direct nomination system is not satisfactory for the nomination of aldermen and councilmen in Boston. There is a strong feeling throughout the city that the system has been poor, although he thought perhaps the Democrats would not agree with such a statement.

"Don't you consider such men as Mr. Matthews and Mr. Sullivan politicians?" "Why, yes, they are interested in politics, but I mean they are not in the thick of the fight."

Ex-Representative William F. Murray of Charlestown enumerated for the benefit of the committee those offices in Boston for which the nominations are direct. Asked as to why the school committee was excepted, he said he would not care to say publicly, but powerful influences are opposed to it. They take the ground that the convention system allows the selection of good men regardless of their politics. He did not agree with his exception, but believed that the people can be trusted to nominate their school committee if they can be trusted in regard to the other offices.

Senator McCarran asked: "Could a bill for the direct nomination of the Boston school committee pass your Legislature?" Mr. Murray replied that it could not, on account of the same powerful influences he had previously mentioned.

Mr. Murray said he believed good men are elected under the direct nomination system, and it has especially brought out the young men.

Senator Patrick H. McCarran of New York, who is here with the commission, declares today that he considers the direct primary bill the most important one before the last session of the New York Legislature.

After completing its investigations in Massachusetts, the committee, of which Senator George L. Meade is chairman, is to visit Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California, Washington and Oregon and other states.

**CHICAGO TO BUILD
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING**

CHICAGO—A new general department of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago is to be located at Marshallfield avenue and Division street, on the West Side, in the heart of Chicago's most thickly congested district. A new building to cost \$250,000 will be erected there on a lot 175 by 130 feet, valued at \$30,000.

Citizens of the district have donated \$185,000 for the new branch. W. A. Wiedhold gave \$30,000 and a family whose name has been withheld has contributed \$70,000. The remaining \$85,000 was raised by a promotion committee.

HOLD UNION SUNDAY SERVICE.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—The Free Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists have planned to hold union services Sunday evenings the rest of the summer.

CHEAP RATES TO IOWA FAIR.

DES MOINES, Ia.—All the big railroads have granted Iowa cut rates to the state fair to be held in Des Moines in August.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

BEVERLY.

Two motions for reconsideration of votes passed at the last meeting of the common council will come up for disposition at the next meeting, which will be held on July 22.

Councilman L. O. Edwards has filed a motion for reconsideration on the vote whereby the lower branch concurred with the aldermen in passing the order making all city telephone contracts expire on July 1 and providing in the future that no telephones be installed without a vote of the city council.

Councilman F. W. Hammond has filed a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the council refused to separate the street and fire department teams accounts.

A feature of the Republican Club outing which will be held at Ipswich Bluffs on July 27 will be the annual ball game. Assistant Postmaster Calvin P. Pierce will captain one of the teams and T. Richard Madden the other.

A meeting of the entertainment committee of the Jubilee Yacht Club will be held Friday evening at the clubhouse to make plans for the ladies' night, illumination and band concert which will be held the last of the month.

REVERE.

A new fire alarm box has been put in at the corner of Mountain avenue and Anna street.

Miss Helen Burnham has been granted a year's leave of absence by the Revere school committee, and will teach in Ellensburg, Wash., the coming year.

Water taxes are payable in July, and Superintendent Burnham expects to collect more than last year's rates, which were \$60,000.

Miss Marion A. Loud of the Winthrop Avenue School is a student at the normal school at Hyannis this summer.

The cottagers on the land between the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn and Boston & Maine railroads between Saugus river and the Point of Pines station have received notice to move before Oct. 31 as the former corporation has taken title to the land.

WELLESLEY.

A disagreement has developed between the board of selectmen and Albion R. Clapp of Wellesley Hills regarding the award for land owned by Mr. Clapp which is to be taken for the purpose of widening Park street between Worcester and Washington streets in accordance with the vote passed at the town meeting last spring.

The selectmen have offered Mr. Clapp \$700 for the land. This is on a basis of 25 cents a foot while the assessed valuation is 20 cents per foot; and \$185 for the small building on the street, which the assessors value at \$150. Mr. Clapp has declined the award saying he should have \$1000.

MALDEN.

The members of Hiram G. Berry Relief Corps are holding their annual outing at Lowell today.

Spartan lodge, Knights of Pythias, will work the rank of esquire on several candidates at their meeting in Esther Hall tonight.

The installation of officers of Malden Lodge of Odd Fellows will be held this evening in Odd Fellows Temple.

For the remainder the summer the Center Methodist and First Congregational churches are to hold union services.

Both branches of the city government will meet this evening.

READING.

The large Republican vote of last fall gives Reading an additional delegate making the number six instead of five.

The state highway on South Main street is being repaired.

The boys of the Reading Y. M. C. A. will go into camp at Asbury Grove, Hamilton, Mass., the last two weeks of this month.

The North Reading Grange will hold a lawn party Wednesday evening July 21.

WALTHAM.

It is expected that the work of covering Masters brook will be commenced this week.

Waltham Lodge of Elks will hold a moonlight excursion down Boston harbor the latter part of August.

City Engineer Bertram Brewer is making a survey of the Stearns land on Beacon street at the request of Mayor Edward A. Walker. The land, which comprises 10,000 square feet, is being considered as an athletic field for the city.

DORCHESTER.

The Junior Helpers Boys Club at Dorchester Center has elected officers as follows: President, Eben O. Smith; vice-president, Herbert Rockwell; recorder, George Rockwell, assistant recorder, Charles W. Blackie; treasurer, Roderick J. Peters; assistant treasurer, Howard C. Maybury; general Secretary, Louis C. Torrey. The club is to have a camp on the North shore this season.

MEDFORD.

Mt. Vernon Lodge of Odd Fellows has installed its newly elected officers. The installation was in charge of Grand Master William C. Collette. The noble grand elect, Thomas N. Bathwick, was unable to attend and will be installed at a later date.

SHAPLEIGH'S FORM SOCIETY.

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—The descendants of Oliver W. Shapleigh of Center Lebanon have organized an association with these officers: President, N. B. Shapleigh; vice-presidents, John J. Shapleigh; Mrs. Prescott B. Kinsman; treasurer, Mrs. Orren Goodwin.

WATERTON.

The selectmen were unable to agree on a candidate for town treasurer at a meeting Monday night. The office has been vacant since the resignation of C. W. Stone several weeks ago. Another meeting will be held shortly.

CHEAP RATES TO IOWA FAIR.

DES MOINES, Ia.—All the big railroads have granted Iowa cut rates to the state fair to be held in Des Moines in August.

MOSLEMS ATTACK SHAH IN PERSIAN WAR CRISIS TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

CAMBRIDGE.

City Auditor Harry T. Upham has signified his intention of giving up his position to accept another with the bureau of statistics of the commonwealth Sept. 1, and John Buckley, Edward N. Manning, William Ducey, and W. H. Sheridan are candidates for the auditorship.

Along with the marked activity in Cambridge building comes the announcement that several business firms in the Harvard square district are preparing for larger quarters. The Cambridge Trust Company, now located at 130 Massachusetts avenue, will move as soon as possible into the two-store space now occupied by the Bay State Fuel Company, Wright & Ditson's and P. J. McCormack's College Pharmacy, 1336 and 1338 Massachusetts avenue.

This expansion necessitates complete remodeling of the new quarters. Of the firms displaced, the P. J. McCormack Company will move to 1346 on the same avenue, the Bay State Fuel Company to 1326, and Wright & Ditson's temporarily to 42 Bow street and later to the quarters now used by the trust company.

The Harvard square branch of the postoffice will occupy its new quarters in the four-story building almost completed on the corner of Brattle and Boylston streets about Sept. 1.

WAKEFIELD.

Miss Edna M. Phelps will be the principal of the Montrose School next term, succeeding Miss Elizabeth Law, resigned. Miss Louise Elkmob of Woburn has been elected teacher of grades one and two of the F. P. Hurd School.

Eighteen cadets from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis are at the Wakefield range practising for the national rifle shoot at Camp Perry, O., in August.

The new officers of Souhegan Lodge, I. O. O. F., will be installed tonight.

The L. B. Evans' Son Company shoe factory has resumed work after a week's shutdown.

NEWTON.

Arrangements have been completed by the Newton branches of the W. C. T. U. for flower mission work during the remainder of the summer.

George Hudson of Nonantum sailed today with a party of young people of the city for England, Scotland and Ireland. Ten of the party will return Aug. 20, and the remainder on Sept. 10. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. George Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. James Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilson, the Misses Sarah Kelley, Minnie Webster, Annie Dixon, Annie Brown, Ethel Haden, Edith Godfrey, Nancy McKenna, Celia Ford, Elizabeth Daly, Ned Stratton, Emily Stratton, Grace Hudson and Herbert Godfrey.

QUINCY.

The last meeting of the city council before the summer vacation was held Monday night. Mayor Shee's veto of the ordinance affecting the Woodward fund was laid on the table, and his appointment of ex-Commodore Frank F. Crane of the Quincy Yacht Club as commissioner of docks and waterfront was received.

LARGEST PRIVATE IRRIGATION PLAN

Klickitat Project in Horse Heaven Country, Washington, Is to Cost Fifteen Million Dollars.

Both branches of the city government will meet this evening.

READING.

The large Republican vote of last fall gives Reading an additional delegate making the number six instead of five.

The state highway on South Main street is being repaired.

The boys of the Reading Y. M. C. A. will go into camp at Asbury Grove, Hamilton, Mass., the last two weeks of this month.

THE NORTH READING GRANGE.

The North Reading Grange will hold a lawn party Wednesday evening July 21.

WALTHAM.

It is expected that the work of covering Masters brook will be commenced this week.

MEDFORD.

Mt. Vernon Lodge of Odd Fellows has installed its newly elected officers. The installation was in charge of Grand Master William C. Collette. The noble grand elect, Thomas N. Bathwick, was unable to attend and will be installed at a later date.

SHAPLEIGH'S FORM SOCIETY.

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—The descendants of Oliver W. Shapleigh of Center Lebanon have organized an association with these officers: President, N. B. Shapleigh; vice-presidents, John J. Shapleigh; Mrs. Prescott B. Kinsman; treasurer, Mrs. Orren Goodwin.

WATERTON.

The selectmen were unable to agree on a candidate for town treasurer at a meeting Monday night. The office has been vacant since the resignation of C. W. Stone several weeks ago. Another meeting will be held shortly.

CHEAP RATES TO IOWA FAIR.

DES MOINES, Ia.—All the big railroads have granted Iowa cut rates to the state fair to be held in Des Moines in August.

Drop From Balloon Into Bay.

NEW YORK—John Crosby of Bayonne, N. J., made a balloon ascension at Bayonne park, carrying fireworks to set off in the air Monday night. The basket of his balloon caught fire and he released the air from the balloon.

The wind carried the blazing balloon out over Newark bay. Crosby climbed out and when 150 feet above the bay dropped. He was going down when picked up. He will recover.

JAPANESE WARSHIP COMING.

TOKIO—The navy department today issued orders to the battleship Izumo, detaching that vessel to sail in September to participate in the Portala celebration at San Francisco. It has been found impossible to send the Izumo to the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York.

FIREMEN GOING TO LAWRENCE.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—The Veteran Firemen associations of this city and Berwick are planning to enter the muster at Lawrence.

SHAPLEIGH'S FORM SOCIETY.

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—The descendants of Oliver W. Shapleigh of Center Lebanon have organized an association with these officers: President, N. B. Shapleigh; vice-presidents, John J. Shapleigh; Mrs. Prescott B. Kinsman; treasurer, Mrs. Orren Goodwin.

WATERTON.

The selectmen were unable to agree on a candidate for town treasurer at a meeting Monday night. The office has been vacant since the resignation of C. W. Stone several weeks ago. Another meeting will be held shortly.

CHEAP RATES TO IOWA FAIR.

DES MOINES, Ia.—All the big railroads have granted Iowa cut rates to the state fair to be held in Des Moines in August.

WATERTON.

The selectmen were unable to agree on a candidate for town treasurer at a meeting Monday night. The office has been vacant since the resignation of C. W. Stone several weeks ago. Another meeting will be held shortly.

CHEAP RATES TO IOWA FAIR.

DES MOINES, Ia.—All the big railroads have granted Iowa cut rates to the state

ALDRICH PROMISES PROOF THAT HE REDUCED THE TARIFF

(Continued from Page One.)

President Taft talked freely with visitors Monday on the tariff and appeared most optimistic of results. He is leaving no stone unturned to impress his views and desires on the conferees, and one by one he is sending for them, having them to dinner and luncheon and even to breakfast.

The President intimates that he has already several promises on schedules, but he will continue working hard for lower rates and for as long a list of free raw materials as possible.

Declares Senate Means to Dictate to Conferees

WASHINGTON—"Pretty soon the House conferees will be hearing from their colleagues and then we may be able to make better progress. There is not a change that we have made in the tariff bill that has not one or more congressmen back of it."

Such was the significant statement made today by one of the representatives of the Senate on the tariff conference committee. When snags are struck in the consideration of the bill and the report comes that there is a deadlock on this or that item, the pressure of these House members will begin to be exerted in favor of the Senate rates and then the House conferees will find, in the opinion of this senator, that they have a fire behind, as well as in front of them.

According to this senator, the bill as passed by the House, contains lower rates than a good many members of the House wanted to see enacted by law. The present situation in the conference committee is not altogether satisfactory. Very little actual progress has been made. Practically nothing has been done, beyond reading the bill over for the first time, and even this is not yet completed. A great many amendments have, it is true, been agreed to, but they are only those of minor importance. Not one of the really important matters over which there is a difference of opinion between the two houses has yet been touched. One by one as they have been reached, they have been set aside by the House conferees for future discussion.

Apparently Chairman Payne and his colleagues propose to demand a full explanation for every increase or decrease made by the Senate, backed up by all of the arguments which induced the finance committee to make the change. That means that slow progress will be made, unless some outside pressure is exerted to accelerate the speed.

Of all the matters in the schedules, it is expected that the biggest fight in conference will take place over the so-called raw materials. Iron ore has already been passed over to be taken up later. So have lead bullion, zinc ore and lumber. Hides are not yet received.

It is said that there is a disposition among the Senate conferees to make concessions to the House on iron ore. The rate, which was fixed at 25 cents, as against the House action in putting it on the free list, is pretty certain to be reduced, and there is even a possibility that it may be restored to the free list, if it becomes necessary to go that far, in order to enable the Senate to win out on other things.

But on hides and lumber the House representatives, it is believed, will find themselves up against a solid wall. They have been told that it would be impossible to pass a bill through the Senate providing for free hides, or for the \$1 rate a thousand on lumber.

On coal it is said that there will be little difficulty in reaching a compromise. The House rate was 67 cents a ton, together with a reciprocity feature which might result in free coal from Canada. The Senate reduced the rate to 60 cents, struck out the reciprocity measure and put slack coal at 15 cents, for the benefit of the New England manufacturers.

A compromise may be reached by the House accepting the Senate amendments, together with a cut on coal to 50 cents.

Congressional Baseball Nines Ready for Business

WASHINGTON—That famous baseball line-up, the Republicans of the House against the Democrats, for the championship of Congress, is completed.

Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts or Vice-President James S. Sherman will umpire the game, which is scheduled to be played at the American League park any afternoon the two-captains can get their teams together.

John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, once a professional ball player under Pop Anderson, will pitch for the Republicans, and James Francis Burke of Pennsylvania will catch. The rest of the Republican team will be W. Aubrey Thomas of Ohio, Edward B. Vreeland of New York, Ralph D. Cole of Ohio, Albert F. Dawson of Iowa, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, Joseph Holt Gaines of West Virginia and William S. Bennett of New York. Edwin Denby of Michigan will relieve Burke behind the plate if Tener slams too many swift ones through him.

The Democratic line-up has been completed. John N. Garner of Texas, the minority captain, will be at second base; John G. McHenry of Pennsylvania at third base and Eugene F. Kinkead of New Jersey in left field. J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama will catch and Ollie James of Kentucky will be at the first sack. Joseph F. O'Connell of Boston is slated for shortstop, James T. McDermott of Illinois center and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas will pitch.

Those who voted against the amendment were Allen of Maine, Barchfield of Pennsylvania, Calderhead of Kansas, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Fordney of Michigan, Gardner of Massachusetts, Henry of Connecticut, Hill of Connecticut, McCall of Massachusetts, McCreary of Pennsylvania, Olcott of New York, Southwick of New York, Weeks of Massachusetts and Wheeler of Pennsylvania.

Orient Rushes Shipments of Tea to Beat High Tariff

SEATTLE, Wash.—Tea imports through this port are breaking all records. The rush is due to a fear of hostile legislation, it is said. For the six months ended on June 30 tea imports were 4,212,000 pounds, compared with 306,000 pounds in the same period of 1908.

Judge Gary, Europe-Bound, Praises Aldrich Tariff

NEW YORK—Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and Mrs. Gary left for Europe today on the Kronprinzessin Cecilia of the North German Lloyd line. Judge Gary expressed himself as well satisfied with the tariff situation.

"The tariff suits us," he said. "It should be satisfactory in its present condition and I think the finance committee of the Senate has shown remarkable ability, discretion, wisdom and perfect fairness. I believe in protection, but not in extreme high rates. It has made this country successful and it is necessary to continue the business prosperity we have enjoyed in past years." Judge Gary said his trip to Europe is one of pleasure only.

John Bigelow Sees Civil War Caused by the Tariff

NEW YORK—from another civil war, due this time not to slavery, but to the tariff, this country may be saved by national insolvency, toward which it is rapidly drifting, says John Bigelow in a letter to the tariff reform committee of the Reform Club, in reply to one calling for financial assistance. Nothing else will save the country from civil war, he thinks.

All appeals for a real revision or a reduction of the tariff, Mr. Bigelow says, are like appeals to drunkards not to drink to excess, or to burglars not to steal so often. He goes on:

"In each and every case these appeals are not merely to toleration of crime, but an excuse for it, just as the toleration of slavery blinded more than half the nation to the fact that slavery was not only a disgrace to any nation, but a violation of the divine law, which had to be expiated by trials proportionate to its enormity."

"When your reform committee is prepared to take a firm stand against any tariff upon imports, to make every harbor upon our 600 miles of seacoast as free to the commerce of the world as those of New York are to those of New Jersey, or those of Pennsylvania are to those of Virginia, I shall be happy to join you and do what I can to promote the success of your labors."

"In such a work I should have the satisfaction of knowing that I was not even indirectly countenancing a vicious system of taxation; also that I was helping to put our statesmen upon an inquiry for sources of revenue that were not tainted with every crime, save murder, of which highwaymen have been condemned by the laws of God or man."

"Your hope from the division of the administration party over the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is, I think, largely a delusion. No one can count the number of people that are willing to steal, or go on the highway for a living, whenever public sentiment or the law will say or even countenance the implication that these modes of living are not disreputable. We have before us in the tariff precisely the same issue that confronted us in the rebellion of 1861."

"To me it appears that protection is even more firmly fixed in its saddle than ever slavery was, because the property it gives to the protected exceeds the total value of the slave property of the United States at its maximum."

"I make no pretensions to being a prophet, and therefore I will only ask what reason there is for hoping for a deliverance from the unrighteous burden of protection by any less severe trials than those by which we effected the only reparation upon the constitution of the United States provided by our conscript fathers who framed it? What motive had the southern planter to go to war for the protection of slavery that the Republican party has not in far greater degree to fight for protection?"

But on hides and lumber the House representatives, it is believed, will find themselves up against a solid wall. They have been told that it would be impossible to pass a bill through the Senate providing for free hides, or for the \$1 rate a thousand on lumber.

On coal it is said that there will be little difficulty in reaching a compromise. The House rate was 67 cents a ton, together with a reciprocity feature which might result in free coal from Canada. The Senate reduced the rate to 60 cents, struck out the reciprocity measure and put slack coal at 15 cents, for the benefit of the New England manufacturers.

A compromise may be reached by the House accepting the Senate amendments, together with a cut on coal to 50 cents.

House Passes Resolution for State Income Tax Vote

WASHINGTON—The House late Monday afternoon passed a resolution putting it up to the states of the Union to decide whether there shall be a constitutional amendment for levying an income tax.

The vote was 317 to 14. Three of those who voted against it were Massachusetts men—Congressman McCall, who also spoke vigorously against it, and Congressmen Weeks and Gardner. Of the 14 opposing the proposed amendment, four—McCall of Massachusetts, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Fordney of Michigan and Calderhead of Kansas—are Republican members of the House conference committee on the tariff bill.

Those who voted against the amendment were Allen of Maine, Barchfield of Pennsylvania, Calderhead of Kansas, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Fordney of Michigan, Gardner of Massachusetts, Henry of Connecticut, Hill of Connecticut, McCall of Massachusetts, McCreary of Pennsylvania, Olcott of New York, Southwick of New York, Weeks of Massachusetts and Wheeler of Pennsylvania.

Official Trip of Congress to Seattle Fair Unlikely

WASHINGTON—It is improbable that an "official congressional tour" to the Seattle exposition at the expense of the week.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West

This Week Begins the Greatest Value Giving of the Summer Season in Linen Suits, Linen Dresses and Linen Skirts

When Chandler & Co. will sell all the superb model Garments of their best Manufacturer at

One-Third and One-Half the Regular Prices

More than 200 exquisitely made French and Irish Linen Suits, Dresses and Skirts, including fully 50 or 75 pieces, the conservative values of which range from 75.00 and 95.00 to 150.00, and several garments the imported originals of which have sold at from 125.00 and 175.00 to 250.00 each.

With the exception of a few very elaborate pieces which are marked at slightly higher prices, the entire collection is offered at the unprecedentedly low prices of

35.00 25.00 15.00 and 10.50

Note the magnificent range of styles in this collection of beautiful new models

Lace and Linen Combination Suits

Lace Trimmed and Emb. Linen Suits

Irish Linen Tailored Suits

French Linen Tailored Suits

Long Lace Trimmed Linen Coat Suits

Three-Piece Linen Dress Suits

Hand-Braided Irish Linen Dress Suits

Hand-Emb. Irish Linen Dress Suits

Hand-Embroidered Lingerie Dresses

Hand-Made French Dresses

Real Irish and Cluny Trimmed Linen Dresses

Hand-Emb. and Lace Trimmed Linen Gowns

Hand-Embroidered Linen Skirts

New Plaited Linen Skirts

Plain Tailored Linen Skirts

An unusual feature is the number of fine plain tailored models shown

27 Magnificent French and Irish Linen Suits and Dresses—Suits in two and three piece models, hand-emb. linens in white and colors, Irish linens with panels of real Irish lace, three piece models with coats of Irish lace and French braid, hand-emb. robe dresses in princess styles, and linen dresses with real cluny lace and Swiss embroideries.

Value 65.00, 78.00, 90.00, 125.00 and 150.00.

35.00

28 Tailored Linen Suits and Dresses. Crash and brown linens, plain tailored. Some have collars and cuffs in contrasting colors, a few have hand-emb. collars and cuffs. Jumper Dresses with bands of embroidery and yokes of lace.

Values 25.00, 27.50, 30.00 to 55.00. Priced..

15.00

29 Linen Suits and Dresses. Irish and crash linens, white, natural and colors, some have braided collar and cuffs, others trimmed with bands of embroidery. Crash Linen Dresses in white, lavender and gray. Dutch and high necks, some with bands of embroidery and yokes of lace.

Values 40.00, 48.00, 58.00 to 80.00. Priced..

10.50

30 Linen Suits and Dresses. Irish and crash linens, white, natural and colors, some have braided collar and cuffs, others trimmed with bands of embroidery. Crash Linen Dresses in white, lavender and gray. Dutch and high necks, some with bands of embroidery and yokes of lace.

Values 40.00, 48.00, 58.00 to 80.00. Priced..

22.50

31 Tailored Linen Suits and Dresses. Irish and crash linens, white, natural and colors, some have braided collar and cuffs, others trimmed with bands of embroidery. Crash Linen Dresses in white, lavender and gray. Dutch and high necks, some with bands of embroidery and yokes of lace.

Values 40.00, 48.00, 58.00 to 80.00. Priced..

15.00

32 Tailored Linen Suits and Dresses. Crash and brown linens, plain tailored. Some have collars and cuffs in contrasting colors, a few have hand-emb. collars and cuffs. Jumper Dresses with bands of embroidery and yokes of lace.

Values 25.00, 27.50, 30.00 to 55.00. Priced..

12.50

33 White and Natural Linen Skirts, beautifully tailored, in plaited and gored styles. Also white Pique and Rep Skirts. Values 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50

3.50

34 Fine White French and Natural Linen Skirts, some plain tailored, others with embroidery insertions. Also mercerized cotton poplin Skirts in taupe and violet shades. Values 8.00, 9.50 to 11.00. Price

5.50

35 Beautiful French and Hdkf. Linen Skirts, finely tailored, some embd. others plain yokes with plaited flounces. Values 11.00 to 14.50.

7.50

36 Magnificent Skirts of the finest faultlessly tailored French linen and lawn. Beautiful examples of French Broderie, hand needle work, cut work and eyelet insertions. Values 14.50, 18.50 to 27.50. Price

10.50

37 White and Natural Linen Skirts, beautifully tailored, in plaited and gored styles. Also white Pique and Rep Skirts. Values 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50

3.50

38 Fine White French and Natural Linen Skirts, some plain tailored, others with embroidery insertions. Also mercerized cotton poplin Skirts in taupe and violet shades. Values 8.00, 9.50 to 11.00. Price

5.50

39 Beautiful French and Hdkf. Linen Skirts, finely tailored, some embd. others plain yokes with plaited flounces. Values 11.00 to 14.50.

7.50

40 Magnificent Skirts of the finest faultlessly tailored French linen and lawn. Beautiful examples of French Broderie, hand needle work, cut work and eyelet insertions. Values 14.50, 18.50 to 27.50. Price

10.50

41 Tailored and Dress Suits of French Serges in red, green, blue, wistaria and black, also gray mixtures. Values 45.00 to 60.00. Price

22.50

42 Tailored and Dress Suits of French Serges in red, green, blue, wistaria and black, also gray mixtures. Values 45.00 to 60.00. Price

22.50

43 Tailored and Dress Suits of French Serges in red, green, blue, wistaria and black, also gray mixtures. Values 45.00 to 60.00. Price

<p

Los Angeles Claims to Have the Largest Pigeon Ranch in World, Nearly All Birds Being White

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—One of the most attractive places to visit about this city is the Los Angeles pigeon farm. This is claimed by the owners to be the largest pigeon ranch in the world. There are cotes for over 100,000 birds. The nests are all occupied, while outbuildings and temporary nests are used by the birds, which augments the population to many more.

The daily food supply includes two tons of wheat, with immense quantities of green stuff and incidental foods from the farms near-by, in exchange for fertilizer from the pigeon ranch.

The intrusion of visitors at feeding time disturbs the birds, and with a protesting whir they rise from the ground in huge white clouds, spotted here and there with patches of blue and rufous-coated pigeons.

The owners of this farm are gradually getting rid of the dark birds, until now the population is nearly all made up of milk-white beauties.

A peculiar feature of the bird colony is that its members rarely leave the home boundaries. Elysian park, the largest city park in the world, near the ranch, affords much diversion for the



PIGEON FARM AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Here are cotes for over one hundred thousand birds, and the daily food supply includes two tons of wheat. The owners claim it is the largest enterprise of the kind.

birds, which congregate in great crowds about the park, while the nearness of Los Angeles river gives them fine bathing facilities.

Three men are constantly employed caring for the birds, which are so tame they settle on the heads and shoulders of the men, and even try to get inside

the grain sacks from which the grain is thrown in large scoops.

The large hotels of Los Angeles and surrounding resorts are supplied with the product of the farm in squads, and from a commercial standpoint this and several other smaller pigeon farms in this vicinity are a pronounced success.

TAFT BOY JUMPS INTO POPULARITY

Charlie's Boyishness Pleases North Shore Neighbors and Beverly Refuses to Stop Curfew for President.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Charlie Taft has become the most popular of the presidential family here because of his frank and persistent boyishness.

Charlie made a discovery that caused him to wear a smile most of the day. In his fresh water fishing he caught a perch. He returned to salt water fishing and captured a cunner. When he was told that a perch and a cunner were of the same aquatic family, Charlie was as pleased as if he had discovered a gold mine. It looks as if Charlie's activity would put him on bad terms with his mother and the cook. He does not appear to want to spend the time for his meals. He went to the Montserrat Golf Club Monday with Harcourt and Francis Amory and Richard Motley and played golf. Charlie got the best of his friends.

The last mail from Beverly now leaves for Boston and other points to the south at 7 p.m. It is expected that when President Taft arrives in Beverly there will be a demand for a later mail to Washington. Street Commissioner Brown has repaired Hale street, where the Unitarian Church, which the Taft family attends, is located.

The movement to abolish the curfew in Beverly has failed. When it became known that President Taft was coming to Beverly it was urged that the custom of ringing curfew, which has been force in Beverly for 250 years, be abolished. This brought a strong remonstrance from the members of the Beverly Historical Society and business men and the matter has been dropped.

GREELEY CHAISE TO BE EXHIBITED

AMHERST, N. H.—A one-horse chaise which used to carry Horace Greeley to and from school will be among the relics that will be on exhibition at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the town. The Yankee "fire-tub" fire engine, which has seen 100 years of service and is in commission today, will also be exhibited.

The Greeley vehicle is now owned by Judge George A. Worcester of Milford, N. H., a collector of antiques, who values it highly. The chaise is heavy and makes a good load for a horse. The cloth cushions and leather springs show their age, but the woodwork seems as sound and strong as ever. Hundreds of summer visitors have called to see it, and only recently has it been before the public for inspection.

The Yankee firetub is of the famous Hunneman make, and was built at Roxbury, Mass. It was delivered to the Amherst authorities in 1808. It was the twenty-first machine built by the Hunnemans and is the oldest handtub in existence.

Many other relics will be exhibited at the celebration.

ORANGEMAN RIOTS BRING OUT POLICE

LONDON—The celebration of Orange men's Day resulted in numerous casualties following the rioting at Belfast and Liverpool. Three hundred policemen massed against the rioters, fought with them for over an hour before the disorders were quelled.

The streets of Belfast are being patrolled by all the police reserves while the troops of the barracks there are under arms ready to aid the police.

Many stores in the quarters of Belfast where the riots grew most serious, were sacked during the melee, thieves taking advantage of the fights to ply their trade. The losses are said to be very heavy.

MAINE WILL COAL IN BOSTON.—Notice has reached the Charlestown navy yard that the battleship Maine and the protected cruiser Montgomery are to come to Boston next Saturday for coal. The ships are now with the Atlantic fleet at Provincetown.

MEETING OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE

National Division Will Open Sixty-Fifth Annual Session in Worcester Tomorrow Morning.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The study of local conditions under no-license will be made a strong point with the coming of the delegates to Worcester for the sixty-fifth annual reunion of the National division, Sons of Temperance, tomorrow.

The session will open tonight with an informal reception for delegates. The First Universalist Church will be the meeting place of the National division.

The committee of Commonwealth division of Worcester, making arrangements, consists of Lucius R. Parige, Charles W. Eldredge, Lorenzo A. Dodge, Mrs. Nettie R. Kirby and Mrs. M. J. Cutler.

A public reception will be given at the National division Thursday night.

Mayor James Logan, J. O. McCarthy of Toronto, Can., William H. Young, Jr., G. W. P. of Massachusetts, F. H. Raymond of Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Vincent E. Tomlinson, the Rev. W. L. Walsh, Richard D. Murphy, secretary of the "no-license" committee of Worcester, will speak.

FRUIT MEN PLAN ANNUAL OUTING

Boston fruit and produce men will have a picnic at Bass Point, Nahant, on Wednesday. The annual all-day outing of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange is to be the attraction, and a full program of field sports, bowling and pool contests, and a baseball game are being planned by the following executive committee: Chairman, Jesse S. Newcomb, William Craig, George W. Moore, William J. Haire and Alfred P. Lee.

Field sports will be run off from 12 o'clock to 1 p.m. After dinner the bowling and pool contests will begin and at 3:30 o'clock the baseball game between rival teams of the exchange is scheduled.

The features of the outing are in charge of the following: Field athletics, Everett S. Hilton; bowling, Edwin Robinson; pool, Frank B. Eastman; baseball, Fred H. Loveland.

BURR TO INSPECT RIVER IN VERMONT

Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson has sent word to Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Burr, engineer officer of the Boston district, to go to Vergennes, Vt., and report on the conditions of Otter creek as regards navigation, with a view of submitting a plan to make it of a uniform depth, without disturbing its waterpower facilities.

Otter creek is a seven-mile stream that runs from Lake Champlain to Vergennes. It is from six to ten feet deep. An effort to get the government to take notice of it has been going on for years. Colonel Burr will go to Vergennes this month.

STROPS OF STONE AND WOOD SHOWN

TILTON, N. H.—A local storekeeper has on exhibition in one of his windows a collection of curios and rare articles of much interest. Included is a wooden razor strop such as is used by the natives of the Philippines islands. It comprises a piece of wood a foot long and of fair width and thickness, but weighs only one ounce. Another curious razor strop is made from a piece of petrified apple tree. A razor and strop which were carried by C. W. Tilton in the war of the rebellion is also shown.

WORCESTER AIMS TO TAKE SINGERS

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Seattle excursion committee of the Worcester Board of Trade is striving to provide means to take the Glee Club on the trip and already a fund of \$1200 has been established to New Haven by the Yale Scholarship Trust of Chicago.

NEWARK WILL OPEN "GREAT WHITE WAY" TOMORROW EVENING

Illumination of Market Street Gives New Jersey Two of the Best Lighted Thoroughfares in the World.

CROSS IS FORMED

NEWARK, N. J.—The new "Great White Way" on Market street will be opened tomorrow night and preparations for the celebration are completed. Of its kind, the exhibition will be the most remarkable in the history of the state. At the present time South Broad street is known as the most brilliantly illuminated thoroughfare in the world. Market street will have the same brilliancy of illumination, but for a much greater distance.

The "White Way" will extend almost three fourths of a mile, from the court house to the Market street station of the Pennsylvania railroad. There will be upward of half a hundred 9000-candlepower lamps, hung at an altitude of 26 feet above the curb. This is seven feet higher than the lamps on South Broad street.

The lamps were arranged under the supervision of experts who have studied conditions in cities abroad. They advised that the lights be placed high, in order that the maximum of illuminating efficiency might be attained. It was also agreed that at the additional altitude the general effect would be more imposing.

All the business houses along the "Great White Way" will be profusely decorated with flags and bunting for the celebration. Hosts of visitors are expected from other towns and cities. The Market Street Business Men's Association, under whose auspices the celebration will be held, will hold open house at its headquarters, Eisner's Hall, 94 Market street. Mayor Haussling and other city officials will be among the invited guests.

The bulk of the cost of the new lighting is borne by the business firms along the street. The city pays a small share, as much as it would if it were illuminating the street according to its own plans.

In a short time Broad street north of Market will install a system of flaming arcs similar to those of Market street and South Broad street. The heart of the business district of the city will then be marked with a flaming cross that will eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted elsewhere in the world.

Dug pond was called Lake Monsemeg by the Indians. It later became Dug pond because of its peculiar location bordered by high lands. It is fed by springs and apparently has no outlet. In 1843 it was taken by Boston for its water supply. In 1873 it was used by Natick as a source of water supply.

KOREA TO END WAR OFFICE.

SEOUL—The ministry of war is to be abolished. The change will cause no disturbance. Prince Ito, Japanese resident general in Korea, will leave for Tokio tomorrow.

MANY SUNFISH AT WINTHROP.

Immense schools of jelly fish have invaded the Winthrop beaches during the past two days. Bathers report more cast on the shore than ever before.

writing and arithmetic, eliminating everything burdensome or ornamental and dwelling on the elements necessary and useful to the average citizen. The course of study extending over eight years is so arranged that at whatever point the pupil is compelled to leave school, he is provided with a thorough training in the foundation branches, and a broad and general view of the whole field of common education, with the student's key to unlock further storehouses of knowledge.

It would be impossible to outline

briefly the methods pursued in the Stockton schools. That their value is great has been demonstrated by the fact that other school systems have recently been reorganized on the same lines. Not only at home but in foreign countries, notably Chili and Argentina, the Stockton methods have been the basis for the working out of complete school systems.

In the United States, the latest to fall in line with Stockton's educational advance is New Orleans, in which city the number of school children is nearly twice as great as the whole population of

Stockton Sets World an Example in Its Schools By Teaching Practical and Rejecting Ornamental

It Aims to Equip Children With a Thorough Knowledge of the Essentials in Education.

SYSTEM LONG TRIED

STOCKTON, CAL.—Stockton, though numbered among the least of them, has given to the cities of the nation a contribution along educational lines far beyond her numerical strength, 25,000. In this western city, set in the midst of a fertile agricultural district, with seemingly no inspiration to such a work, has been developed what is acknowledged everywhere to be the most practical system of elementary school education in the country.

The methods of training here in use aim to equip children with a thorough knowledge of the essentials of reading,



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, STOCKTON, CAL.
Where the system is followed of giving the pupils a thorough training in education.

Stockton. Other cities and several states have reorganized their work upon the Stockton plan, which is acknowledged a radically different and wholly new method of approaching the end to which all educators labor.

The development of this successful system has extended over nearly 20 years. It had its rise in the energy and genius of one man, James A. Barr, superintendent of schools since 1891. Bright minds and earnest hearts have helped the good work to proceed, testing every stone and retaining only those best suited to the rearing of a solid educational structure.

Visible signs of Stockton's educational grace are given in the accompanying illustrations of the high school and the Monroe primary. The later building is situated in the poorest district of the city. Its grounds, covering a half block, give ample room for play and for the cultivation of school gardens, which are an important means of discipline as well as of instruction. The building's silent lessons of cleanliness and beauty give constant aid valuable in developing American citizens from the mixed attendance of Spanish, Mexicans, Portuguese, Italians, French, German, Russian, Chinese and Japanese.

NICKERSON TAKES MEDFORD'S OFFER

ELKS WILL ELECT OFFICERS TODAY

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Today the Grand Lodge of Elks will elect officers and a pleasure party will spend the day at Santa Monica beach.

Fifty thousand Elks Monday night filled the city with music and noise. After a day's outing at Pasadena, the opening meeting of the reunion of the grand lodge was held in the Auditorium, where speeches of welcome were delivered by Governor Gillett and others. Grand Exalted Ruler Rush Holland responded.

NO HARDER TESTS SAY YALE HEAD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Regarding the report that the entrance examinations at the Sheffield School, Yale, had been stiffened in view of recent criticism, and that only about 278 of 900 men taking them passed, Director Russell H. Chittenden of the school says there has been no conscious attempt to make the examinations any harder. He does not believe there was any effort to pass more strictly on them this year.

HERE must be some attractive subject in the neighborhood of your home that would make an interesting picture for reproduction in The Christian Science Monitor.

Then you may be able also to write a little story about it.

The Monitor plans to print two original pictures each Saturday on

its Children's Page, which it aims

to make both entertaining and instructive. For the best photograph received each week \$1.00 will be paid; for the second best, 50 cents.

Small pictures will be considered.

paid for. Write name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if return of picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

interesting bit of scenery that

may come to your notice.

If a suitable descriptive story

of not over 200 words comes

with the picture and it is

used, it will be

paid for. Write name and address

plainly, and enclose stamps if re-

turn of picture is desired. Send to

"Children's Page," Christian Sci-

ence Monitor, Falmouth and St.

Paul Streets, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

paid for. Write name and address

plainly, and enclose stamps if re-

turn of picture is desired. Send to

"Children's Page," Christian Sci-

ence Monitor, Falmouth and St.

Paul Streets, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

paid for. Write name and address

plainly, and enclose stamps if re-

turn of picture is desired. Send to

"Children's Page," Christian Sci-

ence Monitor, Falmouth and St.

Paul Streets, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

paid for. Write name and address

plainly, and enclose stamps if re-

ACTUARY OF STATE RETURNS TO BOSTON FROM BIG CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One.)

insurance is bound to be a failure everywhere because private corporations are always on the lookout for the best men available while political and social influences determine and mere questions of seniority largely determine the appointment of and retention of government experts. As a considerable proportion of the audience was composed of men in the employ of various European governments these remarks naturally aroused a good deal of antagonism. Some of the Germans could not see wherein they were such an inferior lot as compared with their English contemporaries.

The whole discussion confirmed my opinion that national temperaments are so different that schemes which work perfectly well in, say, Germany and the Scandinavian countries, may be absolutely useless for adoption in Great Britain and the United States and vice versa.

"There is no question, however, but that the subject of wage earner's insurance is very much in the air now in every European country. I spent some time in Great Britain and England and Scotland and found that the interest is keen there in the project of non-employment insurance."

During Mr. Hunter's absence, the work of the state actuary's office has been in charge of Assistant State Actuary H. E. Ryan.

Foreign Briefs

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian battleship Slava, in target practise, ran on a rock at the entrance to Libau harbor, and went under her own steam to the dry dock.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S.—The burning at sea of the Norwegian bark Arizona with cargo of deals worth \$100,000 is reported by Capt. A. Evans of the schooner Erena II, here from Rameo, N. F.

HONOLULU—County Sheriff William P. Jarrett is a prisoner in plantation mill at Waimanalo, surrounded by 300 Japanese strikers.

LISBON—There has been an encounter between Royalists and Republicans at Lonza. The Royalists objected to the formation of a Republican club.

BIG BANKS MERGE TODAY IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Consolidation of two large banking institutions of Chicago was completed today, when the Commercial National Bank absorbed the Bankers' National Bank.

George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National, will be president of the combined bank, while Edward S. Lacey, president of the Bankers' National, will succeed Robert T. Lincoln as chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Roberts was formerly director of the mint and Mr. Lacey was once controller of the currency.

The amalgamation will give the Commercial National a banking power of approximately \$83,000,000, putting it in third place among Chicago's national banks.

SEASON CHANGES FOR SHORE BIRDS

Because of a change in the law made by the last Legislature, it will be unlawful this year to shoot shore, marsh and beach birds before August 1, and the open season will extend only to December 31, whereas for several years it has been lawful to shoot these birds from July 15 to March 1 in the following year.

The new law is chapter 508 of the acts of 1909, and names the following birds: The Linociae, known as peeps, plover, snipe or sandpipers; and the Rallidae known as rails, gallinules and quarks or mud hens, all of which birds are known collectively as shore, marsh or beach birds.

CUBA MUST KEEP PAGE STATES U. S.

WASHINGTON—The proposed dismissal of James Page, an American, who was appointed chief engineer of the water supply and sewer system of Cienfuegos by Governor Magno, has started a new controversy between the state department and the Cuban government. Secretary Knox has instructed Minister Moroz to insist upon the retention of Mr. Page.

The secretary of the department of public works of Cuba said the dismissal was in order to observe the regulation of the constitution of Cuba and the law of the executive power.

LONDON AWAITING RUSSIAN RULERS

LONDON—A cordial welcome awaits Czar Nicholas and the Czarina, who are expected to visit this country. Since the governments of Russia and Great Britain have reached a closer understanding, which found expression in the Persian agreement and joint action in the recent Balkan crisis, a friendlier feeling exists in this country, and it is expected a warm welcome will be given the imperial couple. No little solicitude is felt over the possible action of Socialists or revolutionists during the Czar's trip.

MERRIMAC RIVER NAVIGATION REPORT IS SOON TO BE READY

Lieut.-Col. Edward Burr, United States army engineer officer for the Boston district, stated today that in about 30 days he expected to have his report ready to send to Washington on the feasibility of making the Merrimac river navigable above Haverhill as far as Lowell. This report is to be sent in compliance with an order of the war department ordering him to make an investigation of the situation and report, with the probable cost and other necessities of this great project.

Colonel Burr says that the preparation of this report will involve a study of many former reports, as well as a study of that situation as it is today.

In the sixties and seventies work was done on the river with the same intention as is now contemplated, with the exception that it did not extend beyond Lawrence. The proposition then was to make a channel 60 feet in width and four feet deep at low water. This plan was undertaken, and for several years the work of dredging and removal of rock was carried forward. In 1875 it came to a sudden stop, Congress having refused to make any further appropriations for this purpose.

The reasons for the abandonment of the project at that time may be as potent today as at the time the actual work was stopped. Part of the work of Colonel Burr in preparing his report will be to

ascertain just what these reasons were and to determine whether the situation has so changed as to warrant a recommendation of the project.

To what extent the work that has been done will be of assistance today is somewhat uncertain. Without question the work that has been done has not been entirely lost. The fact, however, is that there is no four-foot channel there today. If there was in the past, it has since been filled in part at least.

Colonel Burr does not know that any attempt has ever been made to improve the river above Lawrence. The greatest problem that the army engineers have to solve arises at this point, where the falls have a drop of 60 feet and are nearly 1000 feet wide. The solving of the falls at Lowell will be a big undertaking, but not so great as at Lawrence.

According to plans that have been made by interested parties, it is shown by erecting a short lock canal at Lawrence the falls can be gotten around. Between Lawrence and Lowell the hardest part of the improvement would be to make, where it would be necessary to make a channel through nearly two miles of shallow rapids in order to place the vessels within a reasonable distance of the shipping center of Lowell. Below Lawrence, where some work has already been done, it will not be so difficult, and by making the channel somewhat deeper the large craft could easily make the river as far as Lawrence.

BROCKTON OWNS SHOE FAIR DAY

Over a Thousand Persons From That City Flock to the Exposition Building on Charles River Esplanade.

Brockton day was observed at the shoe and leather fair today and a party of over 1000 citizens of that city, many of whom represent shoe factory industries, were present at the exposition on the Charles river bank.

This evening 400 employees of Thompson's Spa will enjoy an outing at the fair where they will have lunch and take a boat trip on the river. Thursday evening it is expected that over 3500 post-office employees will attend the fair and celebrate with spread.

A large delegation from Portland, Me., was at the fair. They are as follows:

A. H. Berry Shoe Company—H. E. Patch, L. H. Pierce, L. W. LeClair, H. B. Ricker, Frank Anderson, L. W. Eustis, F. E. Deakin, Frank Brilliant, J. B. Lamontague, Jr., Robert Leighton, Harry Fuerman, H. B. F. Siddons, L. W. Lowell, J. C. Jensen, H. B. Crosby, Harold Lee Berry, A. H. Berry, G. A. Davis.

A. F. Cox & Son—N. W. Cox, F. A. Meservey, F. C. Chase, G. W. Bliss, Loren Dyer, Fred Owens, E. E. Crocker, W. F. Horr, C. H. Bailey, Charles Sterling, A. H. Strout, P. J. Usher.

D. W. Brunel Shoe Company—D. W. Brunel, E. M. Cummings, Arthur Hawkes, E. B. Farmsworth Shoe Company—W. S. Rand and F. L. Butler.

Retailers—F. S. Smith, W. E. Leonard, A. W. Whitney, T. Henry Black, George Small, M. E. Cuskey, F. H. Chase, C. W. Casey, W. J. O'Neill, J. J. O'Brien, Neil Larsen, Clarence W. Lane, James McPaul, A. Deane, S. F. Pitcher, M. S. Deane, F. L. Purinton, P. C. Chipman, E. A. Farr, W. H. Monroe, G. C. Hanson, A. H. Marden, George H. Frothingham, Jacob Enemark, A. Enemark, John M. Anderson, Fred Gustafson, George C. Jones, T. P. Colley, Gregory J. King, Herbert F. Freeman, Grover P. Hanson, Charles Davis, Fred Marston, W. G. Monroe.

SALEM FACTORY IS BURNED TODAY

SALEM, Mass.—A factory at 10 Blaney street was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of about \$6000. The building was occupied by the Boxx Company and the Ebony Polish Company.

It is owned by George F. Ropes and the loss on the building is covered by insurance. None of the occupants could estimate their loss at this writing, as it is impossible to get at their goods.

Three alarms were sounded and the firemen did fast work in saving the surrounding houses.

NEW YORK I.O.O.F. IN CONVENTION

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—The state department council of Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., began its sixteenth annual convention here on Monday.

Today will be devoted to business, and on Wednesday a parade will take place,

in which it is estimated that fully 10,000 Patriarchs and Odd Fellows will take part, they representing not only New York state, but Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont.

ORGAN RECITAL AT HARVARD.

Warren A. Locke, organist of Harvard University, will give an organ recital tonight at 7 o'clock in Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, free to the public and the summer school students. The program follows: Bach, chorale prelude; Rheinberger, trio; Cesar Franck, cantabile; Handel, sinfonia and minuet from "Joseph;" Bartimus, Heilige Nacht; Bach, toccata and fugue in D minor.

DEBATE NEW PARIS STRIKE.

PARIS—The vegetable truck hands are agitating today for a strike under the leadership of the general federation of labor. It is said that the decision of the union council in the matter will be made known today.

NEW ENGLAND NAVY RESERVE TOURS OF DUTY ARE PLANNED

Arrangements have been completed by Commander Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., chief of the bureau of naval militia, for the annual tour of duty of the New England naval reserves. Plans have been worked out with Rear Admiral Schroeder, commander of the Atlantic fleet, and his chief of staff, Capt. A. W. Grant, whereby the New England reserves will board the fleet in two detachments and take part in the fleet's maneuvers and drill as if they were an integral part of the fleet.

The dates of the tour of duty for reserves of the New England states follow: Connecticut and Rhode Island, July 17 to 25 inclusive; Maine and Massachusetts, July 25 to Aug. 1. Reserves from the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will begin a seven-day tour of duty on Aug. 1.

Rear Admiral Schroeder has arranged that all naval militia organizations shall embark and disembark from the fleet at Provincetown on Sundays, in order that the regular weekly schedule of the fleet work may not be interfered with. The transportation problem is left to the several states. All of the organizations will come to Boston and thence to Provincetown by rail or boat.

Lieut. John B. Blood and a detachment of Massachusetts naval militia are now on their way to Boston from Charleston, S. C., on board the torpedo boat Winslow, which has been assigned to the state reserves, by the navy department, for summer drills. This veteran boat of the Spanish war has been put in first-class repair and should arrive at this port in about 10 days. The Winslow will call at Norfolk, Va., for coal and water.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—An unusual number of Japanese visitors are in town at the present time, and their interest in the movements of the fleet gives rise to the surmise that some of them are members of Japanese naval and military establishments.

Through its naval attaché at Washington, the Japanese government may learn without inconvenience such facts concerning the drills and maneuvers as the United States government is willing that other nations may know. These facts are always courteously furnished upon application by foreign naval attaches. Any official effort by a foreign government to ascertain them in any other way, or to ascertain facts which the home government declines to reveal, is considered an unfriendly act.

All the Republican members except Chairman Brand voted against confirmation, though both candidates are Republicans.

Alderman O'Hare, Democrat, agreed with the Republicans, who opposed confirmation on the ground that the finance commission has taken a stand against filling the two vacant places on the board of assessors, claiming that they are not needed.

Chairman Brand and Aldermen Attridge, Curley, Timilty, Whelton and Giblin (one Republican and five Democrats) voted for the confirmation of Alderman Brand, Attridge, Timilty, Whelton and Giblin and Whelton were for Andrews for confirmation.

The aldermen unanimously confirmed Mayor Hibbard's appointments of W. Prentiss Parker, Leonard H. Rhodes, James W. Dunphy, Max E. Wyzanski and David F. Tilley as sinking fund commissioners, and Dennis J. Sullivan as a member of the board of appeal.

Schoolhouse Commissioner Noyes was made a member of the Board of Transit Commission, being confirmed by a vote of 10 to 2.

During the session Alderman Cotton introduced an amendment to the ordinances reducing the number of assessors from nine to seven members, and the amendment was referred to the committee on ordinances.

ENDEAVOR MEET CLOSES SESSIONS

ST. PAUL—Final sessions of the twenty-fourth international Christian Endeavor convention were held Monday. The day opened with the quiet-hour service at 7:45 a. m. Conferences and addresses in several churches of the city took up the next hour. The subjects related to questions of method and procedure to attain Christian Endeavor ideals. The relation of the pastor to the Christian Endeavor society was also discussed.

KAISER IS READY TO NAME ADVISER

BERLIN—Emperor William has sent a message to Chancellor von Bülow announcing his return to Berlin Wednesday to consider the question of his successor in office, and it is probable that the announcement of the name of the new chancellor will be made within 24 hours of this conference. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, secretary of the interior and vice-chancellor, is still regarded as the most likely.

PITTSFIELD FIRM INCREASES HELP

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Nearly 200 persons have been added to the payroll of the Stanley Electric Company in the past three weeks.

There are now at the plant 3100 people and it is probable that there will be another increase shortly which will bring the total employees list of the Stanley company up to 3500.

The Union square postoffice handles the most mail of any in Somerville and has occupied quarters at the corner of Warren Avenue and Bow street for the past 10 years. Supt. E. J. Cambridge is in charge.

The old postoffice will be devoted to the sale of stamps and money orders.

New private mail boxes have been installed and the general delivery letters will be distributed from windows in a partition dividing the front part of the room from the rear.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would be a member of the board.

The latest mix-up in the administration of Lowell's affairs is the result of the continued failure of all attempts thus far made to discover the whereabouts of Judge Charles S. Lillie, who is a Democrat, and as such would

REAL ESTATE NEWS

For the past 10 days the real estate market has been inactive. The absence from the city of both dealers and customers owing to the general popularity of this time of the year as a holiday season is held responsible for the lack of negotiations. The mortgage market, while not equal to that of a similar period in the year 1907, exceeds the record of a year ago.

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending July 10, 1909:

	1909	1908	1907
Transfers	396	421	461
Mortgages	180	169	185
Value mort. gages	\$826,265	1,112,938	910,813

The Houghton & Dutton Company will today begin work on the removal of the old buildings on Beacon street between their properties on Somerset and Tremont streets to make way for a new nine-story addition to the Dutton building.

This new addition will be similar in design to the present building and will be of steel frame and fireproof construction, giving an additional ground area of 75,000 square feet. When the new building is completed the Houghton & Dutton Company will have, with the exception of one small lot, the entire Beacon street frontage from Tremont to Somerset street.

WEST END HOUSES.

The property at 24 to 28 Myrtle street, near the corner of Joy street, West End, has been transferred to Chone Winerat. The grantor was Benjamin Shapiro. The property consists of two three-and-one-half-story brick houses, occupying 3400 square feet of land. The assessed value of the whole is \$17,500.

The three-and-one-half-story frame house, 21 North Grove street, corner of Parkman street, with a taxed value of \$4400, owned by Elizabeth Monahan, has been purchased by Walter S. Crane. There are 800 square feet of land rated at \$2400.

BROOKLINE SALE.

William H. Woodman and A. Wilbert Starratt have taken title from the Winchendon Savings Bank of 24, 50 and 120-122 Stedman street, Brookline, consisting of two single dwellings and one double house. The total assessment is \$30,700. George C. Beals was the broker. There is about 15,000 square feet of land. The price exceeded the total rating.

DORCHESTER, WEST ROXBURY.

A frame house with 5064 square feet of

land, 52 Charlotte street, Dorchester, belonging to Blanche F. Gallagher, has been sold to Nathan M. Silverman, who will occupy. It is rated at \$10,000, the assessors' value of the land being \$2000.

Martin Keough has taken title to 90 Milton street, sold by C. H. Lythans.

John H. English has sold 19 Woodlawn street, West Roxbury, to Frank McMurrough et ux, who will occupy. The assessors' valuation is \$5000.

TRANSFERS IN READING.

The Dr. Nasom estate on Main street, comprising an eight-room house, with stable, summer house, one acre of land and an orchard, has been sold by George E. Land to E. R. Parmeele of Holyoke.

Another real estate transfer is that of the property at 32 Main street, owned by James T. Whittaker of Lawrence, to Isaac B. Nickerson.

NEWTON CENTER LAND.

Through the office of Alvord Bros., Sarja J. Rand has sold a lot on the westerly side of Ferber lane, Newton Center. It lies between Commonwealth avenue and Homer street, the total area being 8200 square feet. The purchaser is W. N. Stephenson, who will erect a concrete house for occupancy.

MELROSE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Wyoming Building Society of Melrose is looking about for suitable locations for building. The improvements will be made wholly in the Wyoming or southerly end of the city.

BROOKLINE ACTIVITY.

Permits have been issued as follows by the town of Brookline:

To Henry S. Coolidge, to build a wood and frame two-family dwelling house at 92 Columbia street. A. D. Wright, architect.

To B. W. Neal, to make extensive alterations and improvements to the residence of Sabine P. Sangers at 423 Walnut street. C. B. Perkins of Boston.

To W. S. Cruickshank, to make additions to the residence of E. A. Richards, at 54 Powell street. C. A. and F. N. Russell of Boston, architects.

To Jessie M. Clarkson, to build a wood and plaster one-family dwelling at 25 Hubbard road. Harry M. Ramsey, architect, and Ludwig Sandberg, builder.

POLICE BOAT ENGINEER RETIRES.

Robert S. Holmes of 21 Chelsea street, East Boston, for the past 25 years a fireman and engineer of the police boat, today will be retired from the department on half salary pension, according to an order issued by Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara.

ELECTRIC SHOW WILL BE FACTORY

New York Exhibit Will Be a Miniature Manufacturing World With House Being Built.

NEW YORK — New York's electric show this year at Madison Square Garden will be given over entirely to industrial exhibits for the first time.

A carpet-maker will guide and fashion his threads into a rug, while the electric motor furnishes the power. Laborers will set about the construction of a building inside the garden, as a motor puffs out the force for lifting the materials.

George F. Parker, general executive of the show, decided to feature this phase of the uses of the current out of regard to the wishes of manufacturers. "They contended," said he, "that all the written communications in the world are not half so effective as one personal touch. The manufacturers of a carpet, for example, can write letters telling possible customers how superior their product is to all other carpets, and this may bring some sales. But if he can show the process of carpet-making from start to finish—well, there's the best argument you can have. We believe the people are interested in seeing the inside of things."

OPPOSING PARKS AT OLD ORCHARD

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—A strenuous fight promises to develop in the town meeting which will probably be held on July 20 to accept or refuse the bill passed by the last Legislature concerning the park system. A number of voters, since the commission headed by W. J. Mewer was successful in its mission, have arrived at the conclusion that the town does not want to increase its present debt of \$30,000 to \$80,000 by issuing bonds for \$50,000 to be expended by a park commission.

The bill permits the town to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to be put into the hands of park commission of five citizens appointed by the Governor. It may be expended in procuring a tract of land upon which to erect a public bathhouse, or in improving and generally beautifying the land between the Boston & Maine tracks and the beach as far as Scarborough and Saco lines on either side.

WANTS TO BUILD BIG CHICAGO PIER

CHICAGO—James A. Pugh, president of the Chicago Dock & Land Company, has asked the city council for a franchise permitting him to build three piers about 2800 feet long each, straight out into the lake just north of the mouth of the Chicago river, and to utilize the piers for dock and harbor facilities. His request was in the form of a tentative ordinance, which has been referred to the committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, which will take up the matter at once.

Pugh asks a 99 year franchise, giving the city the right to purchase at the end of the first 25 years and at the end of each succeeding 20 years, the purchase price to be \$500,000, plus a fair value of the improvements and good will of the company.

MIDVALE'S STRIKE CONTINUES TODAY

PHILADELPHIA—A flat increase of two cents an hour is demanded by 130 electric crane operators of the Midvale Steel Works who are on strike today. The company officers decline to grant the demands or receive a committee of the strikers. The strikers say there was an addition of 30 men to their ranks Monday, leaving only 20 regular crane men still at work—10 on each shift. This cannot fail to tip up the big mill and throw the 5000 workmen there out of work.

The strike has resulted from the refusal of the company to replace the wage scale in force until 18 months ago.

CHICAGO SUMMER SCHOOLS NOW OPEN

CHICAGO—Twenty-five public vacation schools have been opened in Chicago this month, to continue for six weeks, and close Aug. 13, and more than 7000 school children are attending them.

Three hundred teachers are employed. Twenty of the schools are under full control of the Chicago board of education and five more will be supported by private donations, but supervised by the board.

John D. Shoop, who has acted as superintendent of the vacation schools for several years, was reelected by the board.

POTATO SPRAYING TO BE EXHIBITED

Plans for potato spraying exhibits in five counties of the state are being completed by the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin under the supervision of J. G. Milward. The fields selected for these exhibitions are on farms near Waupaca, Plainfield, Spooner, Cameron and Fort Atkinson.

BOSTON SCHOONER ASHORE.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The schooner C. B. Wood of Boston, bound from that port, ran ashore on Partridge island at the entrance to the harbor during a thick fog and will probably be a total wreck.

SOUTH BOSTON TO HOLD OUTING.

Several hundred people are expected to attend the annual outing of the South Boston Citizens Association on Wednesday at Bass Point, Nahant. There will be sports, music, dancing and a fish dinner.

WIDEN BROCKTON STREET.

BROCKTON, Mass.—A loan of \$20,000 for the widening of Ward street was passed by both branches of the city council at special session. The street is to be widened from 33 to 40 feet.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 310 Orchestra Bldg., 188 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

Berkshire Real Estate

"LONG VIEW," PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Four country houses, 24 rooms, 4 baths, raised and modernized, asking \$60,000 or \$35,000 with half the land; other fine homes in Pittsfield down to \$5000.

FARM ON TYRINGHAM ROAD—Near Richard Water Gilders' 150 acres of land, large garage, 20 cows, 60 sheep, well situated on commanding knoll; steam, hot and cold water and bath; \$8500.

"OVERBROOK," STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—Large farm, 200 acres, 20-room house, all modern conveniences; stable, garage, 60 acres of land; wonderful views every direction; price \$60,000.

Send for booklet, "Cooperatives." It's illustrated.

GEO. H. COOPER,
Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Houses on St. Stephen st., Back Bay, near Symphony Hall; 12 rooms, 4 baths, built in 1900; can be seen or after July 26. Address OWNER, 131 Myrtle st., Boston, Mass.

"ALLSTON"—Brick block, 2 stories, 6 suites near steam and electric cars; modern improvements; bargain; easy terms. WM. DWYER, 15 State st.; tel. 5358 Main.

REAL ESTATE-HOUSE LOTS

FOR SALE

House lots on the lake of Lake Winnipesaukee at West Alton, N. H. Inquire of JOHN D. COLBY, Laconia, N. H., 720 Main st.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Beautiful building lot on one roof between Everett and Cheever; cheap and easy terms. Address MRS. ELLIOTT, 5 Hampshire st., Everett, Mass.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—First mortgage loans netting 6% in amount from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; no expense of collection; no legal fees or costs; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5%; and choice farm lands and fruit tracts close to Denver community, which is to increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

THE FARMERS MORTGAGE & LOAN CO., DEERFIELD, COLORADO.

CHICAGO OFFICE, First National Bank Bldg.

FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES

FOR SALE; secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.

SUMMER HOMES

OGUNQUIT, ME.—Cottage of 7 rooms and bath; good views of ocean and inland from Piazza. For further particulars, W. C. LITTMAN, 111 Congress st., Portland, or Mrs. MARY H. STONE, 130 High Street, Kennebunkport, Me.

"TO LET" for remainder of season, "Bellvue" cottage, Green Harbor (Duxbury Beach), Mass.; 8 rms., furnished; ideal location. Apply to 118 Marsfield, Mass., or telephone 1424-L.

ROCKLAND-BY-SEA, Maine—Twelve-room house, furnished; bath, stable, telephone, piano, fireplaces; convenient to church. Address MRS. R. C. CLEARY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Five room summer house, furnished; Wood Park, Lake George, N. Y. Address HATTIE A. GRAY, 20 Blood st., Ballston Spa, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—A small housekeeping suite of two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette, for occupancy not over \$20 per month. 38 Waverly st., Brooklyn.

ROOM AND BOARD

THE ASHBURTON, 9 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON. Located in the heart of the business district. All expenses paid. Address MRS. M. H. BRABANK.

NEW YORK, 371 Central Park West, cor. 97th st.—Delightful summer home overlooking the park; newly furnished and decorated; dining room top floor; elevator service. Address MRS. DE MILAN.

188 WEST CANTON ST.—Desirable summer room, all modern conveniences; summer rates; tourists accommodated.

31ST ST., 39 EAST, NEW YORK—Rooms, single and double, all modern; all summer rates. Address MRS. E. TUTHILL.

2 CARLETON ST.—Large furnished room, few minutes' walk to Falmouth and St. Paul sts.; \$2 per week.

NEW YORK, 41 West 84th st.—Large and small rooms with or without board; references required.

SHERMAN QUILTS VERNONT TODAY

MANCHESTER, Vt.—Registered at the Equinox House today are Vice-President and Mrs. J. S. Sherman, Richard U. Sherman, Miss Gertrude Miller, Miss Florence Miller, Miss Eleanor Miller, Charles Miller, Edward G. Wagner and Sherrill Babcock of Utica, N. Y. They arrived by automobile from Albany. Mr. Sherman will leave today in time to arrive in Washington Friday.

INDEPENDENT OIL DEALERS TO UNITE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Thomas L. Hisgen announces that a league of all independent oil dealers of the country is to be formed in Chicago July 15 for mutual support in a fight against Standard Oil. Mr. Hisgen says he is being urged to accept the presidency of the league and probably will do so.

ASTRONOMERS FOR PASADENA.

PASADENA, Cal.—The International Solar Union, held in Rome last month, has decided to hold the next convention of that body here in August, 1910. The International Solar Union last met in Paris in 1908.

BOSTON SCHOONER ASHORE.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The schooner C. B. Wood of Boston, bound from that port, ran ashore on Partridge island at the entrance to the harbor during a thick fog and will probably be a total wreck.

SOUTH BOSTON TO HOLD OUTING.

Several hundred people are expected to attend the annual outing of the South Boston Citizens Association on Wednesday at Bass Point, Nahant. There will be sports, music, dancing and a fish dinner.

WIDEN BROCKTON STREET.

BROCKTON, Mass.—A loan of \$20,000 for the widening of Ward street was passed by both branches of the city council at special session. The street is to be widened from 33 to 40 feet.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSING NEEDS

SUMMER BOARD

BOARD WANTED

WANTED—In Chestnut Hill or Brookline by a bachelor, a room and bath with private family; excellent references. Address F. 107, Monitor Office.

World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

STOCK MARKET IS IRREGULAR DURING TODAY'S TRADING

Illinois Central and Wabash Preferred Advance Sharply While Securities Generally Incline to Sag.

NORTH BUTTE WEAK

Spirited buying of Illinois Central and Wabash preferred in an otherwise sagging market was the feature of the early trading today. There was nothing of an authoritative character to indicate why Illinois Central should advance so conspicuously, and as it had been denied that the Harriman interests would get control of the road the street was a little puzzled to know what caused the buying unless on the general assumption that the stock sold up to 184½ three years ago, and that it was a 7 per cent dividend paying security it should go higher. It advanced 2 points to 150½ during the first hour.

Wabash preferred was in urgent demand and the stock advanced from 54½ to 56½. The rest of the market sold off almost immediately after the opening. Steel made a new record at the opening by advancing to 70 and then declined to 68½. The stock was freely offered and notwithstanding the many bullish predictions regarding the stock it yielded easily. The bulls have talked of \$35,000,000 and even \$40,000,000 as the probable earnings of the corporation for the quarter ended June 30. Conservative interests, however, contend that the forthcoming report will be flattening enough if the corporation is shown to have earned \$30,000,000 for the period. The statement will be issued at the meeting of the directors July 27.

Pennsylvania was up ¼ at 138¾ and held well around that figure. Talk of new financing by the company was used as both a bull and bear argument. Reading dropped from 157½ to 156½.

Although American Smelting & Refining was shown by the president's report to have increased its surplus by nearly \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year the stock opened off this morning. It was ¼ lower at 95½ at the opening and sold down to 94½ during the first hour.

North Butte was active and weaker on the Boston exchange. It opened up ½ and soon immediately sold off to 48½. Mohawk was up ¼ at 58 and declined to 57½. Amalgamated Copper was off about point. American Zinc opened at 28½ and rose to 29. Calumet & Arizona was off a point at 100 at the opening and later recovered.

Trading in the afternoon became very quiet. Some fractional recoveries were made in New York, but fluctuations were of small consequence. Amalgamated sold under 80.

FINANCING FOR PENNSYLVANIA

NEW YORK—It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is contemplating the issue of about \$100,000,000 new stock which will be offered to the shareholders to the extent of 33 1-3 per cent of their holdings at 114.

No confirmation of the rumor is obtainable, but it is thought in well-informed quarters that the company, when it undertakes new financing, will probably issue stock instead of bonds. Some time ago the company authorized an issue of \$80,000,000, but information coming from trustworthy sources since then has been to the effect that the company will probably not sell them for an indefinite period, the assumption being that the next financing would be accomplished by a stock issue.

Another story current in the financial district is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is backing the Bradley Gaffney Steers Company which has submitted propositions to the public service commission for the construction of additional subways in this city. The story also lacks confirmation.

BANK OF FRANCE SHAREHOLDERS

There are now 31,249 shareholders of the Bank of France, and of that number 10,381 hold one share apiece.

There are 17,784 with less than 11 shares, and 3100 hold 11 to 50 shares. Only 113 hold 100 shares (\$85,200) and upward.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Sale
Amer Copper	81 1/2	81 3/4	79 3/4	80
Amer Best Sugar	43 1/2	43 3/4	43	43
Amer Car & Found	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Amer Cotton Oil	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Amer Ice Securities	34 1/2	34 3/4	33 1/2	34
Amer Locomotive	60	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Amer Smelt & Re pf	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Amer Smelt & Re pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Amer St. Pn	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Anaconda	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Atchison	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Atchison pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Balt & Ohlo	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Ba. Rp. Transf	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4
Canadian Pa	184	184	183 1/2	184 1/2
Cen Leathur	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Che & Ohio	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chi & Alton	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chi & Gt W "B"	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chi Fuel & Iron	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Com Gas	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Com Products	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23
Den & Rio Grande	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Erie	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
General Electric	164	164	164	164
Gl Nor Orce	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Illinois Central	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Interboro-Met 4 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kan City So	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kansas & Texas	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Louis & Nash	142	142	141 1/2	142
Missouri Pa	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	71 1/2
National Lead	85 1/2	86 1/2	86	86
N R M 2d prof	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
N Y Central	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Nor & Western	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Northern Pa	151 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Ontario & Western	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
People's Gas	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pennsylvania	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138
Pressed Steel Car	44	44	43 1/2	44
Reading	157 1/2	157 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Republic Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32
Rock Island	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Rock Island pf	71	71	71	71
Stoss-Shef S & L	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Stoss-Shef S & I pf	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Southern Pacific	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Southern Pacific Pa	133 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Southern Railway	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
St Paul	154 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2	154
Texas Pacific	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Third Avenue	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17
Union Pacific	194 1/2	194 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2
Union Pacific pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Rubber pf	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U S Steel	70	68 1/2	69	68 1/2
U S Steel pf	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Wabash pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Western Union	72	72	72	72

BONDS.

	Opening	High	Low	Close
Am T & T cv	105	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchison gen 4s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Den & Rio Grande fd	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Interboro-Met 4 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80
Japan 4s	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Japan 4s new	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
N Y City 1/2s new	112	112	111	111
Penn cv	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Reading gen 4	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rock Island 4s	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rock Island 5s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Union Pacific 4s	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
U S Steel 6s	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Wabash 4s	75	77 1/2	77	77
Westinghouse cv	94	94	94	94
Wisconsin Central 4s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

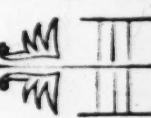
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening	High	Low	Close
2s registered	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3s registered	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
4s registered	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Small bonds	100	100	100	100
4s registered	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
4s coupon	119 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	120
Panama 2s	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Panama 1938s 100%	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Dist Col 3-6s	104	104	103	104

DIVIDENDS

	Reported	Bid	Closing
2s registered	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3s registered	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
4s registered	101 1/2</		

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.



A Page of Interest to All
the Family

James Watt and the Tea-Kettle

A cousin of James Watt, the inventor whose discoveries about the action of steam gave the impetus to modern steam industries, made an interesting record of anecdotes of his youth. Among other sketches, she writes as follows:

Sitting one evening with his aunt, Mrs. Muirhead, at the tea-table, she said: "James Watt, I never saw such an idle boy; take a book or employ yourself usefully; for the last hour you have not spoken one word, but taken off the lid of that kettle and put it on again, holding now a cup and now a silver spoon over the steam, watching how it rises from the spout, and catching and concreting the drops of hot water it falls into. Are you not ashamed of spending your time this way?"

A French savant addressing the members of the Institute of France in 1750 said, quoting this incident: "The principal discovery of our fellow-member was a particular mode of converting steam into water, the condensation of steam in a separate vessel from the boiler, and thus little James Watt before the tea-kettle becomes the mighty engineer, precluding the discoveries which were to make him famous."

A Parliament of Women

The parliament of women has been prorogued and the ladies have returned to their household duties and to the protection of their husbands. That the gathering was admirable in every particular all who have followed its proceedings must admit. It certainly afforded a notable contrast to the parliaments composed of men, such as we have at Toronto and Ottawa. It observed reasonable hours. It was moderate in its debates. Nobody employed unparliamentary language; and there were no bitter and unjust reflections upon the "honey opposite." Taken as a whole the assembly has disproved the insinuation, so often combat in the press, that the women are too much given to aimless talk.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

A "Bagatelle"

The Queen once played in the theater of "La Bagatelle," a Parisian palace, in an amateur performance. The King, Louis XVI, by way of pensantry, kissed her. She stepped forward to the footlights and said: "Sir, since you are not satisfied with my playing, kindly leave the house. Your money shall be returned to you at the door."—Westminster Gazette.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian-Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....\$3.00

In all other countries:

Daily, one year.....\$8.00

Daily, six months.....\$4.50

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

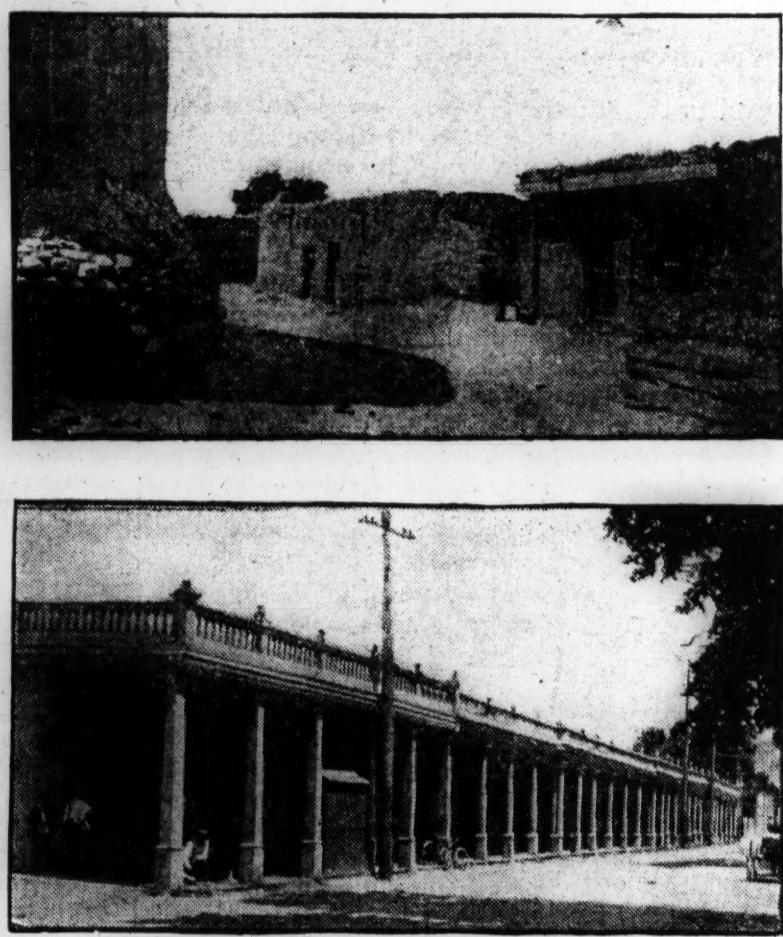
Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2092, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orpheus Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24, Clun House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

THE HOME FORUM

The White House of Santa Fe



ADOBÉ PALACE, SANTA FE, N. M.

Built in 1598, the residence of 76 Spanish and Mexican rulers and of 18 American territorial governors; and the oldest house in the United States, said to have been built before 1540.

Tests of Life

President Wheeler of California University says of the college graduate: "It will be in the final summing up, one and the same test that will be applied to men and women, miners or architects, teachers, builders or makers of books, engineers or biologists; it will be a test conceived in the spirit of your doing and the effectiveness of lives and doings in service and good will toward men."

Peanuts in Sober Earnest

Just because you only think of buying peanuts when you go to a baseball game and a boy in red jacket shoves them at you, or when at the circus you wish the youngsters to know what it is to be on terms of familiarity with the elephant, you mustn't imagine that the peanut industry is a joke.

The value of the peanut crop in 1908 was \$12,000,000, and the horticulturist of the department of agriculture has just reported that it will be well for the country when more of the goobers roots are grown.

Not that consumption by the small boy alone should be increased. But peanuts, especially the little goobers, fatten hogs and cattle and they make the cow give more milk. They require only a poor, sandy loam in which cotton would be a failure. Their roots gather so much hydrogen that the soil is enriched and the following year it is good for cotton, corn and other crops which do well in the South. The ordinary peanut will grow in any climate where there are from 90 to 110 days of freedom from frost. It is now being used for making oil, for food by the vegetarians and in numerous confections. The statisticians of the agricultural department report that the demand is constantly increasing and they strongly advise the farmer of the southern and middle states to plant more peanuts.—Van Norden's.

Airships in Paris

The Bayard-Clement airship has made many promenades across Paris, startling the birds in their element and giving a sharp twist to the neck of gazing citizens crawling miserably, in the manner, upon the earth.

The firm is constructing sheds for dirigibles in various parts of France. It costs close upon £10,000 to thoroughly equip the balloon hotel. There is the building itself, which must be commodious and of a special shape, and a complete plant for manufacturing hydrogen should be attached for inflating the envelope; there must, also, be a house for the accommodation of a custodian.

The Bayard-Clement might be described as of the supple type of airship, while, of course, the Zeppelin is rigid, being composed of steel. In a storm the disadvantages of the latter medium in air are manifest, whereas the Bayard-Clement can simply be deflated.

Hands that open but to receive, Empty close; they only live Richly who can richly give.

He who giving does not crave Likes it to him who gave Life itself the loved to save. Love that self-forgetful gives Sows surprise of ripened sheaves, Late or soon its own receives.

—Whittier.

Persistence.

That many business men fail because they do not hold on long enough is the opinion of the Bookkeeper, which says: It may be that more fail for this reason than any other. Whatever the proportion, the number is too large. Men can accomplish more than they ever dreamt of, in most cases. It is mainly a question of holding on when a man is engaged in a pursuit into which his physical and mental qualities fit. If plants succumb to every whiff of biting air in the raw days of spring and shrivel up at every drought of summer, there would be no fruit. Nature points the way to holding on with grim tenacity and left alone the face of the earth is smothered in shrub and flower and seed.

In the fields of industry, Thomas A. Edison is a splendid illustration of these truths. He says: "In . . . all work, the chief factor of success is the power of sticking to a thing. I attribute all that I have accomplished to the fact that I hold on where most persons get discouraged." Grant won his battles by holding on, not by superior military tactics. Examples are as numerous as successful men.

Not all may succeed in the same degree, since men are differently constituted and labor under varying conditions, but a doubling, shifting, yielding course leads nowhere. No sensible man would make a mistake of traveling east to reach a western town; so none should pursue an object unprepared and without purpose. But it is not only necessary to be sure that you are right and then go ahead, but to keep going.

The earth was beautiful as if new-born; There was that nameless splendor everywhere, That wild exhilaration in the air. Which makes the passers in the city street Congratulate each other as they meet. —Longfellow.

MOSES AT THE FAIR

From "The Vicar of Wakefield," by Oliver Goldsmith.

As we were now to hold up our heads a little higher in the world, it would be proper to sell the colt, which was grown old at a neighboring fair, and buy us a horse that would carry single or double upon an occasion and make a pretty appearance at church or upon a visit. As the fair happened on the following day, I had intentions of going myself; but my wife . . . said: "Our son Moses is a discreet boy and can buy and sell to very good advantage; you know all our great bargains are of his purchasing. He always stands out and higgles, and actually tires till he gets a bargain."

As I had some opinion of my son's prudence, I was willing enough to intrust him with this commission; and the next morning I perceived his sisters busy in fitting out Moses for the fair, trimming his hair, brushing his buckles, and cocking his hat with pins. The business of the toilet being over, we had at last the satisfaction of seeing him mounted upon the colt, with a deal box before him to bring home groceries in. He had on a coat made of that cloth they call thunder and lightning, which, though grown too short, was much too good to be thrown away. His waistcoat was of gosling green, and his sisters had tied his hair with a broad, black ribbon. We all followed him several paces from the door, bawling after him, "Good luck! good luck!" till we could see him no longer. . . . I wondered what could keep our son so long at the fair, as it was now almost nightfall. "Never mind our son," cried my wife; "depend upon it he knows what he is about. I'll warrant we'll never see him sell his hen on a rainy day. I have seen him buy such bargains as would amaze one. But, as I live, yonder comes Moses, without a horse, and the box at his back."

As she spoke, Moses came slowly on foot, and sweating under the deal box, which he had strapped round his shoulders like a pedler. "Welcome, welcome, Moses; well, my boy, what have you brought us from the fair?"—"I have brought you myself," cried Moses with a sly look and resting the box on the dresser. "Ah, Moses," cried my wife, "that we know, but where is the horse?"—"I have sold him," cried Moses, "for three pounds five shillings and twopence."—"Well done, my good boy," returned she; "I knew you would touch them off. Between ourselves, three pounds five shillings and twopence is no bad day's work. Come, let us have it, then?"—"I have brought back no money," cried Moses again. "I have laid it all out on a bargain, and here it is," pulling out a bundle from his breast; "here they are, a gross of green spectacles with silver rims and shagreen cases."—"A gross of green spectacles!" repeated my wife in a faint voice. "And you have parted with the colt and brought us back nothing but a gross of paltry, green spectacles?"—"Dear mother," cried the boy, "why won't you listen to reason? I had them a bargain or I should not have bought them. The silver rims alone will sell for double the money."—"A fig for the silver rims," cried my wife. "I dare say they won't sell for above half the money at the rate of broken silver, five shillings an ounce."—"You need be under no uneasiness," cried I, "about selling the rims. They are not worth sixpence for I perceive they are only copper varnished over."—"What!" cried my wife. "Not silver?"—"No," cried I. "No more silver than your sauceman!"—"And so," returned she, "we have parted with the colt and have only a gross of green spectacles with copper rims and shagreen cases!" The boy has been imposed upon and should have known his company better."—"There, my dear," cried I, "you are wrong; he should not have known them at all."

Children's Department

An Indignant Householder

The birds respect the almanac and pay no attention to the accidental vagaries of the year. The bluebirds in their one-room cottage in the garden were behaving on June 23 last year just as they did

PICTURE PUZZLE



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
Riddle: Camel, Carmel, Caramel.

A German in England

A member of the staff of a well-known Berlin paper is at present in England and in the London Mail are appearing letters by him written with the expressed sense of England that Germany is in an attitude of hostility. The journalist says that misunderstanding of each other through insufficient acquaintance is all that underlies the talk of trouble. He is writing to Germany about England with the purpose of making the Englishman better understood and has been writing of Germany in the London papers to explain his countrymen to the English. He says that there is not an intelligent man in all Germany who would not gladly clasp hands and be friends; and there is no one at all who does not admire England.

He has received hundreds of letters from all over England thanking him and

saying that his purpose is appreciated and above all revealing to him the meaning of the familiar phrase "English hospitality." He says: I have received very many letters. They are a wonderful mirror of the Englishman's soul. I had learnt before today the meaning of the words "English hospitality." I had become acquainted with it during my first days in London. But had I needed any more definitions I would have them now. I have received invitations from all parts of England. Some people wanted to show me things that would interest me. Others wanted me to stay at their houses and country cottages for a few days' rest. Still others wrote "because they wanted me to know that they understood me." This, too, is hospitality—and not the least. I am answering all as fast as I can, but I cannot keep up with my mail. It is all wonderful! It is so very characteristic!

Paying a Proxy

One wonders what will happen in the case of the Florentine editor who has just been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for libeling a rival publication. In Germany each newspaper has what is called a "responsible editor," who is held accountable for everything that appears in the paper, and against whom all proceeding in respect of libel or lese majeste are directed. This individual is never by any chance the actual editor; usually he is one of the subeditors, or a reporter, who draws a higher salary than his colleagues to compensate for his liability to be imprisoned, and double salary while incarcerated. Curiously enough, this punishment by proxy is sanctioned by the government.—London Chronicle.

It Could "All but Talk"

The president of a certain conspicuous American university is rather well known for his ignorance of mechanical contrivances, and also for a vein of whimsical humor which makes it sometimes difficult to tell whether he is speaking seriously or not. A short time ago, while strolling with a friend, he came upon a steam-shovel operating in a vacant field. The huge iron monster was craning its long neck, first this way and then that, biting up great pieces of earth and smoothing off irregular surfaces. When it encountered a rock or any serious obstacle, it would nose carefully around it, poking here and there in a thoughtful fashion, until it found another place out of which it could scoop up another piece of turf.

The university president paused and gazed at it with astonishment. For a long time he watched it as it went about its work and then at last he went up to the man who had it in charge and inquired, in a plaintive, hesitating way:

"Excuse me, but the—er—creature seems to be so intelligent that, if you don't mind, I should like to ask it a question?"—Bookman.

While thou maintainest the plain path and scornest to flatter others, fall not into self-adulation and become not thine own parasite. Be deaf unto thyself and be not betrayed at home.—Sir Thomas Browne.

He who is immersed in what concerns person or place cannot see the problem of existence.—Emerson.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

ADDRESS
Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

On the sloping hillside of Plymouth . . . here not alone did godly men and women suffer greatly for a great cause, but their noble purpose was not doomed to defeat, but was carried to perfect victory. They established what they planned. Their feeble plantation became the birthplace of religious liberty, the cradle of a free commonwealth. To them a mighty nation owes its debt. Nay, they have made the civilized world their debtor. In the varied tapestry which pictures our national life, the richest spots are those where gleam the golden threads of conscience, courage and faith set in the web by that little band. May God in His mercy grant that the moral impulse which founded this nation may never cease to control its destiny; that no act of any future generation may put in peril the fundamental principles on which it is based—of equal rights in a free state, equal privileges in a free church and equal opportunities in a free school. . . .

The sadness and pathos which some might read into the narrative are to me lost in victory. The triumph of a noble cause, even at a great price, is theme for rejoicing, not for sorrow, and the story here told is one of triumphant achievement and not of defeat.—Roger Wolcott.

HARMONY IS REAL

Many physicians are beginning to realize and admit that pain is not a condition of matter. Because this fact has been made plain to Christian Scientists, they have found Christian Science treatment to be more efficacious in relieving those who are suffering pain than any other method of treatment available to mankind. Even stubborn chronic cases have been relieved and cured in this manner after they had progressed to the stage where drugs and opiates are useless. The reason for the extraordinary power of Truth in Christian Science to alleviate and eradicate pain will become obvious to all when it is generally understood that pain is mental and not physical.

Pain has its only claim to existence in false thought. The Christian Scientist therefore deals with causes instead of with effects when seeking to destroy pain. He acts with the understanding that since pain is mental, the pain itself being an erroneous or abnormal state, it must have resulted from some kind of erroneous or wrong thinking. Whether the erroneous thought which manifested itself in the pain originated with the individual sufferer or has been imposed upon him is not of so much consequence as to understand that every phase of mistaken or evil belief can be removed and dissipated by correct or right thinking. The Christian Scientist knows that pain and suffering are not always due to what may be termed willful sin nor to conscious fear, but that frequently they are the result of so-called mental forces operating as laws of the human mind. The Christian Science practitioner also recognizes that the pain and suffering seem to the victim thereof to be perfectly real, and he immediately sets himself to work to overcome this

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, July 13, 1909.

Prince Buelow's Retirement

PRINCE BUELLOW'S retirement is now merely a matter of hours. The German Emperor will return to the capital tomorrow and the appointment of the new chancellor may be published at any time thereafter. The prince's exit is not heroic. Yet he is spared the humiliation of signing his name to a finance reform of which he disapproves and which is the cause of his resignation. It is in effect announced that his successor will place his signature under the reform whose terms have been forced on the federal government and the Reichstag by the new coalition of Conservatives, Centrists and Poles.

That Prince Buelow should retire from the highest post of the empire after an exceptionally brilliant career in a somewhat crestfallen way is a source of regret to all those who have recognized in him one of the cleverest and most resourceful diplomats of our times. It is obvious that had he possessed the same talent for the direction of Germany's domestic affairs his work would have been more durable. But his defeat on the field of domestic politics does not obscure his many successes in world-politics. If he was unable to prevent the formation of the triple entente between England, France and Russia he was at least successful in holding Italy to the Dreibund and in recovering Germany's preponderance in Constantinople. Prince Buelow's most momentous achievement, however, lies not in the direction of German prestige, but in the direction of the preservation of the world's peace. It is the recent agreement between Germany and France on the Morocco question by which the former power frankly gave up an untenable position in exchange for better relations with her neighbor. When it is remembered with what obstinacy that position had been defended for the last four years, during which Europe more than once found herself on the eve of a political conflagration, the diplomacy which effected such a retreat in perfect order and with perfect grace is surely of the highest rank.

Germany's improved relations with France are her greatest asset, and Europe's greatest promise of peace. On this foundation Prince Buelow's successor will be able to build securely. And Prince Buelow himself, from his retreat at his native Klein-Flottbek, or the historic Villa Malta in Rome, may hope to see that promise of peace fulfilled which stands high as a positive result of his chancellorship.

MULAI HAFID'S special embassy arrives in Madrid at an opportune time. By the treaty of Algeciras Spain is held to keep order on the Mediterranean seaboard bordering her African presidios, and the Moorish ambassador has just had the opportunity of satisfying himself that Spain means to carry out that provision. His embassy is, therefore, at an end, for he had been sent by his Sherifian master to negotiate the evacuation of the Spanish troops from the Rif region. Of all the restless tribes of Morocco, the Kabyles of the Rif are the most indomitable. No Sultan or Caid has ever been able to keep them in check, and if piracy is today practically stamped out along the north coast of Morocco, called the Rif, it is due not to Moroccan authority but to the Spanish garrisons at Melilla and Ceuta, as well as to the British at Gibraltar. Nevertheless, Mulai Hafid feels fully equal to the task of reducing these Berber descendants of the former masters of Morocco, as he recently intimated to the Spanish ambassador.

Spain's elaborate preparations for a North African campaign cannot have failed to convince the Moorish ambassador that a further and wider occupation of Moroccan soil was imminent. It must also become clear to him that the Spaniards were extremely eager to act with the utmost decision and promptness in order to obviate French interference. Nothing could better illustrate the enormous change that has come over the Moroccan situation since the Kaiser's memorable speech at Tangier than this growing rivalry between Spain and France which has finally taken the place of the Franco-German controversy. But whatever the Moorish ambassador may have gathered from his observations, he is not likely to have concluded thereby that his country must fare worse because his master did. That Mulai Hafid will have to display far greater prudence than hitherto, or step aside, seems certain from all the latest advices; but whether he stays or goes, Morocco, from within or without, seems certain to be pacified and developed.

HERBERT KNOX SMITH, commissioner of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, in submitting a report on the subject to the President, takes occasion to show why transportation by water has declined in this country and where the remedy for this decline is to be found. The opponents of deep waterway projects, canalization schemes and all similar enterprises demanding or commanding public assistance never miss an opportunity of pointing to the existing waterways that are lying idle, although put into readiness for the reception of commerce by federal or by state appropriations. The latest of the interior canals to fail of the purpose for which it was intended, apparently, is the Hennepin, which, it is alleged, is not doing enough business to cover the annual cost of its maintenance. It is claimed that, despite the millions which have been put into recent improvements, traffic on the Erie canal is constantly declining. River traffic, as everybody knows, has dwindled almost to the zero point.

Commissioner Smith says that while the United States has altogether a total of about 5800 miles of river navigation of six feet depth and over, and more than 2000 miles of canals, these totals are broken up into a large number of unrelated parts by reason of different depths and different conditions, and that the diverse nature of the floating equipment increases this lack of organization.

If the railroads of the country were of different gauges, some broad, some narrow, some medium, and if their rolling stock was of so many varieties that cars made to haul freight on some lines could not be operated over others even of the same gauge, the rail transportation business of the country could never be carried on in the

Spain and Morocco

Of all the restless

volume or smoothness or expedition or profit with which it is carried on today. Many will remember the time when the "broad" gauge and the "narrow" gauge tracks were a decided hindrance to business, and what an impetus was given to railway traffic when the roads were all standardized.

Numerous waterways in the country today are unable to take or to give over bulk shipments for the reason stated by Commissioner Smith, that they have nothing like uniformity of depth or equipment. Most of the rivers and canals of the interior, for this reason, are forced to depend on local traffic, and local traffic is not sufficient to insure their prosperity. To be successful they must have a good share of through business, and through business will come to them only when they are standardized and formed into systems, like the railroads, and can enter into competition with the railroads on anything like equal terms.

Commissioner Smith has really struck a keynote here. The unification of the waterways is really the first great step to be taken toward the upbuilding of a great internal waterway system. The 7200 miles of navigable rivers and canals should be brought up to a uniform condition as to depth and equipment before we go into further construction. Indeed, if the 7200 miles are organized into a system further construction will take care of itself.

The friends of inland waterways should welcome Commissioner Smith's findings in this matter, and be prompt in acting upon them.

More Economy, Not More Revenue

TOWARD the close of the last administration the impression was prevalent in Washington and elsewhere that the deficit would reach \$150,000,000. Mr. Taft, in some of his speeches during the campaign, had set it at this figure. Later a statement traceable to high quarters placed the deficit at about \$135,000,000. Before the adjournment of the last session of Congress, however, Mr. Tawney, chairman of the House committee

on appropriations, placed it at about \$100,000,000. Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the Senate finance committee, on April 18, 1909, in the course of a statement which was directed in large part against the proposal to impose a special tax, submitted figures showing the receipts, disbursements, surpluses and deficits, actual and estimated, of the treasury for the fiscal years 1900 to 1911 inclusive. His estimate for the fiscal years 1909 to 1911 inclusive was:

Fiscal year	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus
1909.....	\$605,047,230	\$674,509,680	*\$69,462,450
1910.....	655,000,000	700,000,000	*45,000,000
1911.....	685,000,000	665,000,000	30,000,000

*Deficit.

In this statement both the receipts and disbursements for the Panama canal were eliminated, "it being the policy of Congress, which I think has universal approval," said Mr. Aldrich, "that payments for the canal and its construction should not be made from current revenues, but met by the sale of bonds." And he explained:

In making the estimates of receipts of the year 1909, the actual receipts and disbursements for the first nine and one half months being available, the figures for the remaining two and one half months are based on these ascertained results, and indicate receipts for the year of \$605,047,230. The figures, which must be very nearly accurate, show an estimated deficit at the end of the year of \$69,462,450.

And he added:

The estimates which I have made of increased revenues growing out of this change of conditions are most conservative. If the same rate of increase which has obtained since the 1st of March should be applied to the eight months of the fiscal year 1910, not covered by the period of improvement in this year, we should then have an increase over the receipts for the present fiscal year, \$25,000,000, of \$54,401,365, making a total of \$349,401,000, without taking into account the additional sources of revenue provided for.

Now, on this presentation of facts, which no one has disputed, it must be clear to the ordinary citizen that if there had been no extra session of Congress, and no meddling whatever with the existing tariff, and no attempt whatever to impose special taxation, the country very soon would have steadied itself, and the deficit —by this time reduced to one-third of what it was said to be originally—would be quickly wiped out. Yet in the face of these facts Mr. Aldrich has increased the duties and has accepted a corporation income tax amendment that will add to revenues which, according to his own statement, were already amply sufficient to produce a surplus.

At the close of his very able statement of last April, Mr. Aldrich, as Mr. Tawney had previously done in the House, warned the country against the prevailing extravagance, and strongly and eloquently urged economy of administration. He must know, however, that increased revenue will not assist in the accomplishment of this end; that, on the contrary, it will offer temptation for increased extravagance. It would be better for the country, far better, if its revenues were reduced, that we might thereby be led, even against our wishes, into ways of economy.

RECENT observations of economic writers in respect to the business conditions now prevailing in the South lead to the conclusion that the South has suffered less from the business depression of the last two years than either the eastern or western sections of our country. Manufacturing enterprises—particularly those connected with the manufacture of cotton and other staple goods—have progressed so steadily that the recent business disturbance has been practically unfelt. It is hard for those not actually on the ground to appreciate the advance made by the South industrially and commercially in the last few decades. The tide of emigration which once prevailed from the South to the West and North has recently turned, and immigration is rapidly populating the districts which for so many years have been sparsely settled. Mines, agriculture and manufacturing enterprises offer such large returns that capital has found many inducements for investment. An agricultural industry of no mean importance has grown up largely in the last few years in the production of early vegetables and fruits which find a ready market in other sections of the country.

The South seems by no means unwilling that others should know of its prosperity and of the opportunities offered for large returns to labor and capital; in fact, it extends a cordial invitation to those in other sections to investigate its opportunities and to participate in its prosperity.

Prosperity in The South

To those familiar with the transportation situation, the announcement that two large and handsome steamships are about to be constructed at Newport News for the Ocean Steamship Company, better known as the Savannah line, is fraught with much importance. It is full of interest, also, for the general reader who desires to keep acquainted with the modern methods of measuring railroad business, of directing the course of freight traffic and of controlling it. Nothing could illustrate more graphically the wide departure from the old system of dealing with the transportation problem than the terms in which movements like the present one by Mr. Harriman, looking to the interests of his systems of rail lines, are expressed. We are told, for example, that, according to steamship men, the building of the new steamships referred to comes to the aid of Mr. Harriman in the manipulation of freight from a stretch of territory in the South and in the West covering over 250,000 square miles. We are told, moreover, that before affiliation with the old Harriman railroads the Central of Georgia and the Savannah line claimed to derive freight from a territory of 125,000 square miles, principally in states east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and that the 500,000 square miles in the new Harriman control are an addition of these 125,000 square miles to an area of like size, extending as far west as Denver and from which the old Harriman lines are to place freight to New York, Boston and Europe, by way of the Central of Georgia and the Savannah line.

Small things not only lead to but are also indicative of great events in the world of industry. In the present instance the construction of the two new steamships at Newport News may mean the diversion of an immense volume of freight which formerly came eastward by way of Chicago and New Orleans to the Savannah route. Touching on this point we learn:

In the case of New Orleans, Harriman railroads carried the freight to the latter port, and it was transported to New York on steamships of the Southern Pacific line. The water route thus provided and the fact that whatever the Harriman railroads might place on the Harriman steamships at New Orleans meant the placing of the entire profits into the pockets of the Harriman interests showed a large gain over the sending of the freight to New York by way of Chicago all by rail. The new route by way of the Central of Georgia and the Savannah line means the saving, in comparison with the New Orleans route, of over a thousand miles in transportation and the consequent saving of a few days in time.

Ultimately, whatever changes may occur in the flow of traffic will mean readjustment rather than loss. It is all in the line of development and expansion, and of a sort which affects not merely one but three of the grand divisions of the country, the West, the South and the East.

The Harvest Field and the Laborer

ADDRESSING a New York contemporary, a man writes: "They want men in the wheat fields of the West. I am willing to go, but how shall I manage it?" The inquirer is advised to communicate with T. V. Powderly, head of the division of information in the bureau of immigration, department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C., with the information that Mr. Powderly, who has already received 30,000 letters from labor organizations and individuals needing help, and who has sent 2268 applicants to positions on farms, will send him full directions for reaching the western wheat fields, and the parts in which he is most likely to prosper.

It is only within comparatively recent days that the national government has taken up the matter of distributing European immigrants. It was not taken up until the congestion in the tenement districts of the large cities of the East made it necessary to afford the willing among them an outlet. Of course, it is encouraging to learn that Mr. Powderly has already received 30,000 letters of inquiry from intending immigrants to the West, and that he has been able to place 2268 applicants; but in view of the statement that a single trans-Mississippi state could find work for 100,000 laborers during the coming harvest, and in view of the well-known fact that there is a dearth of farm labor throughout the entire cereal belt, the least that one could hope for is that Mr. Powderly's office be kept busier. The West is in need of labor not only to meet a harvest emergency but to aid in the general development of the community.

In a recent issue of the Trenton (N. J.) True American appeared a passing reference to the possibilities of that section, which, by reason of its admirable condensation as well as by reason of its facts, is entitled to serious attention in this connection. It says:

We remember noting with interest in our school days that from the northern to the southern end of California is as far as from Trenton to St. Louis; that Texas would make thirty-five states like New Jersey, or six like Pennsylvania; that Kansas is bigger than all New England; that Colorado is bigger than New York and Pennsylvania put together; that you could carve a Maryland, a New Jersey, a Delaware, a Connecticut, a Massachusetts, a Rhode Island, Vermont and a New Hampshire all out of Oregon, and still have enough territory for a state like Ohio. We have all been in the habit of regarding these and a hundred kindred comparisons as mere geographical novelties. What a tremendous industrial and political significance they assume when it is remembered that all that vast western territory is growing in wealth, population and business and in political, financial and industrial prestige at a rate never before equaled in the history of the world!

Surely, the man who is sincerely craving for the larger opportunity which the West has to offer should be afforded the means of satisfying his longing, as doubtless the inquirer above referred to will be; for a way always opens to the earnest and the willing.

IT WILL be well if you are thinking of buying a power-boat to study the new law with relation to the muffling of the sound of the explosion. The law referred to is a Massachusetts enactment, but it is worth study by motor-boat makers and users everywhere.

PRESIDENT TAFT told a delegation that he wants the best men for census takers and doesn't care whether they are Republicans or Democrats. In this he gives expression to a widely prevalent feeling among his fellow countrymen.

ONE explanation of the fact that the watermelons are lacking in their usual juiciness this year may be that the South, where most of them have come from so far, has largely gone dry.

Now that Edward Payson Weston has almost reached his destination he should be so well received on the Pacific coast that he will be in no hurry to walk back.

THE wish is general, of course, that the Glidden tour shall be the smoothest kind of a glide.

Mr.
Harriman's
Coastwise
Steamships